# The Centre Reporter.

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## THE INAUGURATION

### President Took the Oath of Office in a Heavy Downpour.

### TALK OF CHANGING THE DATE.

**Again Comes the Proposal to Name the Last Day of April as Inauguration Day—In His Inaugural Address the President Vigorously Discusses the Philippines and Cuba.**

Washington, March 5.—"He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good, and whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.

"The wise in heart shall be called prudent; and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning."

Kissing these verses of the Sixteenth Proverbs, with bowed head in acknowledgment of his subscription to the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller, President McKinley at 1:17 o'clock yesterday for the second time passed completely into the full honors of the presidency of the United States.

The book, a dark brown seal Teachers' Bible, about nine by six inches in size, had been opened at random by Clerk McKenny, of the supreme court, who long has made it a point to note as a matter of curious knowledge the verse which chances to meet the lips of incoming presidents.

**The Greatest Military Pageant.**

Washington's streets yesterday resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a presidential inauguration, and the function had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude, who cheered frequently whenever President McKinley or his vice presidential colleague was visible. There has been better weather on inauguration day, and there has been much worse than that which attended yesterday's ceremonies. The day in the early forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, such as Prof. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, on Sunday very confidently and with much emphasis predicted, but the weather man was in a capricious mood and by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermissions and and occasional lively downpour until late in the afternoon. The worst of the wet weather unfortunately came just at the time President McKinley was being inducted into office on the east front of the Capitol in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons.

But the air was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather, so that, as stated, there have been many worse inauguration days than this. Garfield was inaugurated in a storm, Harrison in a cold rain that deluged the city from dawn till dark and Cleveland took the oath of office at his second inaugural before 10,000 cheering people in a fierce gale, with the snow beating down upon his bare head. Yesterday's downpour at the most interesting point of the proceedings again brought forward the agitation of April 30 as the date for future inaugurations. It was on April 30 that George Washington took the first oath to the highest office known to man, and yesterday's experience was a commentary on the uncertainty of March weather.

Had a man been on top of the dome of the Capitol Washington must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865, when the victorious armies and the multitude behind and with them gathered here for the grand review. Pennsylvania avenue, decorated with miles of bunting and with thousands of flags trembling and fluttering in the gentle breeze, was lined with an impenetrable mass of people so early that no one pretended to have arisen in time to say when they began swarming into their places. They surged up and down both sides of the beautiful avenue, overflowed the terraced stands and balconies, walled in the windows and fringed the roofs, while blaring bands, clear drawn bugle calls and galloping aids told of the military legions marching deep into the tangle of streets to take their places in the grand procession. The influence of the greatest multitude that ever invaded the city overshadowed all the pageantry and most impressed the mind.

**But Few Saw the Inauguration.**

Only a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast multitude saw anything of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol. The great unnumbered thousands were content to wait in the avenue below to see the two men on whom the mental attention of the world was fixed and the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scene in the senate when the vice president-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few hundreds. The public had no part in it. The judges of the supreme court, in their satin gowns, the speaker and members of the house, the governors of the states, were all there, when the brilliant assemblage felt an electric thrill as the vice president-elect was announced. He halted a moment beneath the clock at the entrance, drew himself up until he seemed a foot taller and marched down the aisle erect and with the bearing of a soldier. He acknowledged the round of applause that greeted him, and smiled up at the gallery, where his wife and children sat. The president, who was the last to enter, got an even more enthusiastic reception. He never looked better and never seemed more graceful and at ease.

When the ceremony in the senate, a little tedious despite its brilliancy, was over, the floor and gallaries emptied into the corridors, through which the people jostled and squeezed into the rotunda and out onto the great platform erected from the east portico of the Capitol building. Upon it were to be seated the senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, supreme court and some of the invited guests. Flanking it on either side were other stands black with people, while the steps to the house and senate wings were precipitous hillocks of humanity. Overhead on the ledges of the facade, and even on the gallery surrounding the dome, were others still, as if a great tidal wave of humanity had been dashed against the front of the Capitol and receding had left many people clinging to the dizzy projections. Below the multitude filled the plaza and beyond, down the diverging avenues, patches of color and myriads of points of steel indicated the assembled soldiery far as the eye could reach.

**Sworn In In a Rain Storm.**

As the first of those from the senate appeared a fine drizzling mist began falling, which changed quickly into a pelting rain. Soon it was a veritable downpour. The forbidding aspect drove some back into the rotunda, but many handsomely gowned women, most of the senators and representatives, every member of the supreme court and the entire bespangled diplomatic corps braved the elements. They stood on the platform in huddled groups, most of them without umbrellas, with the rain trickling down their backs. The diplomatic corps suffered most with their bedraggled chapeaux, ostrich plumes and court finery. The president and vice president, Mrs. McKinley, the chief justices and several others in the railed and covered enclosure jutting out [illegible] were protected from the storm. There, in the presence of 20,000 and in the sight of twice that number of people standing in a spanking rain, the president took the oath of office and delivered his second inaugural. The hushed multitude waited breathlessly to see him kiss the Bible, and then, despite the rain, they awakened the echoes of Arlington across the Potomac with their applause. Hardly had the inaugural been finished when the rain abated, turning into a drizzling mist again and later ceasing altogether.

When the president and vice president had quitted the scene to take their places at the head of the procession the soldiers stretched across the plaza where the multitude had been. The procession wound down the hill and up the broad rain drenched avenue through a living lane of people. The crowds had waited patiently through the rain rather than lose their places, and when the parade appeared their ardor seemed undampened. The cheering rose and fell and rose again, swept up the avenue around the treasury building and on through the court of honor to the White House.

The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the Jack tars and marines, the sombreroed cowboys, the dark skinned Porto Ricans in the American uniform, the militia of 22 states and the political clubs of the civic division swelled the great procession which escorted the president and vice president back to the White House. The eye and mind were alike distracted by the simultaneous bursts of music, the clatter of horses' hoofs, the flashing of sabers, the nodding plumes, the rumble of artillery and the blare of bands. From one end of the avenue to the other the troops, keeping step to the rythm of the martial music, rolled on like billows of the sea, their banners and guidons and shining steel completely filling the vision. Over all was the continuous roar of voices greeting the presidential party. In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governors' Island band, playing "Hail to the Chief." Behind these there broke upon the spectators view the grand marshal, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and his dazzling staff.

**Welcoming the Leaders.**

Then the handsome City Troop of Cleveland, in grenadier uniform, the president's personal escort, rode by, their plumes rising and falling to the movement of their coal black chargers. But their claims to admiration were slighted in a large measure. The craning eager crowds had eyes only for the open barouche drawn by four horses in which the president and Senator Hanna, chairman of the committee of arrangements, sat. The explosions of applause which greeted the chief magistrate were redoubled as Vice President Roosevelt, in another carriage drawn by two horses, came into view. The hero of San Juan received, if anything, a more flattering ovation than the president himself. Both acknowledged the salutes of the vast crowds that cheered them by bowing right and left. A detachment of the Twenty-third Ohio, the president's own regiment during the rebellion, battered and grizzled by time, trudging along on foot in the wake of the carriages, testified to the loyalty of the president's old comrades of the civil war.

The military, as a whole, attracted unbounded admiration. The regulars, who in the old days before the Spanish war would have received scant attention, got an ovation from one end of the line to the other. The crowds fairly rose at the Jack tars rolling along with their sword bayonets like a thicket of steel above them. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war were lionized.

The crowds went wild over the West Point and Annapolis cadets, marching with clockwork precision, and the rough riders upon their bronchos. The Porto Rican regiment, the Richmond Greys, in Confederate grey, and the college students from the principal universities set the crowds off again and again. The national guard of the several states made a brilliant showing, and many of the governors riding with their staffs were overwhelmed with enthusiasm. Darkness fell as the last of the procession tramped by the reviewing stand.

The expected review by the president of the veterans who formed his escort to the Capitol was declared off. It was contemplated that the veterans should march through the court of honor after the general parade was over. At that hour, however, it was growing

[Continued on page four.]

## COAL TRUST'S PLAN.

**No Retailers, Fewer Employees; Cheaper Coal by $1.00 per Ton.**

J. Pierpont Morgan is planning to do with the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields what he has just accomplished among the big steel industries of the country. The great New York financier is at work on a scheme which contemplates the following far-reaching and important results:

First—The elimination of all small coal dealers in every city in the State and eventually throughout the country. In Philadelphia alone 576 small coal dealers will be forced out of business.

Second—The establishment of one central coal station in each city from which all coal will be supplied.

Third—The elimination of 10 per cent. of the number of employes in the anthracite coal mines and of the railroads carrying coal from them No reduction in the present wage scale is planned.

Fourth—The elimination of high salaried mining officials. One superintendent for many adjacent mines, which formerly had one each.

Fifth—The elimination of railroad competition. The anthracite territory will be so apportioned that one road will serve a given district.

Sixth—The elimination of many collieries. Only the best paying ones will be kept in operation.

Seventh—The reduction of clerical forces in mining and transportation offices.

Eighth—The total elimination of sales agents.

Ninth—The substitution of improved mechanical devices for human labor for the purpose of cheapening the cost of production.

Tenth—More economical methods in well-paying properties which are now carelessly managed.

Eleventh—The promised ultimate results of all these things will be, according to present plans, a final reduction of one dollar per ton in the price of coal to the consumer. This reduction will be made gradually.

## SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

**To Pinehurst, N. C., Camden S. C., and all Florida Points.**

The Florida And Metropolitan Limited and Florida and Atlanta East Mail are the finest and fastest trains operated between New York and the famous health resorts of the Carolinas and Florida.

Pinehurst, N. C. is a model New England town, nestled among the pineclad sand hills of the Old North State, and only eighteen hours from New York, via Seaboard Air Line Railway. It is one of the healthiest and most enjoyable winter resorts in America, with the finest and most palatial hotels and best eighteen hole golf links in the South. Through sleeping-cars from Washington, D. C. Passengers from north thereof can take through car by passing from New York Sleeper to Washington and Pinehurst Sleeping-Car at Washington.

Camden, S. C. is one of the nearest resorts for northern tourists where they are secure from the cold climate of Northern winters. Besides its fame as a healthful and attractive winter resort, the historic interests connected with the town and locality are most quaint and interesting.

The Health and Pleasure Resorts of Florida are too well known to need more than a passing allusion. There you find the most luxurous hotels and most attractive and popular winter resorts in America.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is positively the shortest and quickest route operating solid vestibuled limited trains, with Pullman's latest improved service, including Dining, Observation and Pullman Compartment Cars, between New York and Florida.

For information and tickets call on or address Charles L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

George Badger, of Laurelton, moved from that place to one of E. M. Huyett's stave mills in the Seven Mountains last week. Mr. Badger and Crawford Aumiller have taken a contract to stock a stave mill for Mr. Huyett.

H. E. Royer, of near Centre Hill, last week made sale of his personal property and today started for Bellevue, Ohio, where he will engage in farming. Mr. Royer spent some time in that section of Ohio several years ago, and the fine farms and rich soils and up to date methods of tilling the same so impressed him that he has not since been satisfied in his old eastern home. His hearts' desire was gratified when the train moved westward.

## DEATHS.

**Prominent Citizens of Centre County Called to Rest**

MRS. FRANK. WRIGHT.

Mrs. Wright, widow of Frank Wright, deceased, of Colyer, died Tuesday morning, of dropsy, aged sixty-two years. She had been ill for some time. Her family consisted of four children namely, Mrs. John Dashem, Red Mill; Mrs. Reasner, Coalport; Miss Laura, Nittany; Hudson, Nittany; and Miss Sallie, at home. Deceased was a member of the Reformed church. Interment will take place at Tusseyville Friday morning, Rev. G. W. Kershner officiating.

GEORGE WALTERS.

George Walters, aged ninety-five years, four months and two days, died at his home at Potters Mills. The deceased for some years had his home with Samuel Bitner, from which place the funeral will take place today, Thursday, at two o'clock, interment at Sprucetown, Rev. J. M. Rearick officiating. Deceased leaves no family, never having been married.

MRS. ADAMS.

Mrs. Adams, who for several years has made her home with W. H. Lucas, at Egg Hill, died Saturday night and her remains were interred at Sprucetown Monday afternoon. Mrs. Adams was an invalid for a number of years, and was confined to her bed for the last two years. She was aged eighty-nine years and was a consistant member of the Methodist church at Sprucetown.

## BRIEF LOCALS.

Rev. W J. Wagner, Glasgow, Pa., is visiting his parents at Tusseyville.

Charles Weader, of Mifflin county, and Miss Mary White, of Penns Cave, were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick, at the parsonage, Sunday evening, February 17.

Isn't your home local paper entitled to your printing? When you send your work away to some foreign job office you are doing just what you want your local paper to advocate that others shall not do. You want others to patronize home trade; begin it by doing so yourself.

Prof W. A. Brown, of Farmers Mills, will move his family to Huntingdon, where he is musical director at the Reformatory. That institution has in its employment besides Prof. Brown, three of Potter township's young men in the persons of Hiram Grove, Clayton Stover and Calvin Spicher.

## Lemont.

A stable on the property of I. J. Dreese was destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon.

A valuable horse belonging to Rev. Hepler died with pneumonia Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Linn Bottorf and daughter Helen are confined to the house with measles.

Mrs. Ed. Armstrong is able to be up again, after a very severe attack of pneumonia.

Golla Osman, who has been working in Philipsburg for some time, came home last Thursday.

The primary schools was closed last week on account of sickness in the teacher's family.

Henry Etters is not improving very rapidly, having been confined to the house all winter.

Prof Krise, of Centre Hall, will take charge of the primary school during Mr. Bottorf's absence. The Prof. is not a stranger in this place, he having taught the same school a few years ago under similar circumstances.

Oscar Osman, of Altoona, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Osman, of this place.

Lemont Lodge No. 717, I. O. O. F., held their annual banquet Tuesday evening at the home of Bro. William Grove. There was a large number of members of the Lodge and invited guests present and they had, as Odd Fellows always do on such an occasion, a very enjoyable time.

## Oak Hall.

Adam Heckman, of Tusseyville, and Ezra Tressler, of Linden Hall, transacted business in town Saturday.

Dr. Wm. Fry, of Ferguson township, was the guest of B. F. Homan Saturday night.

Oscar Rishel, of Walnut Grove, was in town last week.

H. P. Roper, of Harrisburg, and J. T. Buckwalter, of Lancaster, were the guests of Ira C. Korman last Wednesday.

R. C. Palmer and J. H. Williams, of this place, attended the sale of Charles Snyder Saturday.

Wm. Everhart and John Homan, of the Branch, transacted business in town Tuesday.

Daniel Meyer and daughter, of Boalsburg, passed through town Wednesday on their way from Bellefonte.

## BRIEF LOCALS.

A. C. Confer moved from Spring Mills to Beech.

Charles S. Bitner has changed quarters from Altoona to Rockwood, Ohio.

Mrs. T. O. Morris and son Harold, of Clearfield, are visiting friends and relatives in Rebersburg.

Misses Mabell Keller and Anna Bartholomew attended the home talent play given Saturday evening at Spring Mills.

Hon. L. Rhone, three miles west of Old Fort, will offer for sale ninety-five head of live stock at his sale on Friday, March 29.

Judge Lynch at Wilkesbarre, Thursday decided that a saw mill owner has no right to allow sawdust to run into a stream.

Charles Weiser, who is wheelman W. W. Boob's right hand man, Saturday afternoon went to Millheim for "pleasure."

J. F. Garthoff, Esq., of Coburn, who is at present teaching the Egg Hill public school, made a business trip to Centre Hall Saturday.

Drs. Hayes and Klump of Bellefonte, performed an operation for appendicitis on Mrs. Thomas Rishel, of that place. The patient is recovering.

Jerome Spiglemeyer, postmaster and merchant at Millheim, will erect a building on Penn street in that place, and fit up the same for a postoffice.

Every car and locomotive that was fit for use was pressed into service by the Pennsylvania railroad in handling the travel on account of the inauguration.

W. Gross Mingle, of Bellefonte, and D. R. Wilson, of Howard, were in Philadelphia several days last week in the interest of the Howard Creamery Company.

Samuel Durst and family and Frank Moyer and family, of near Centre Hall, Friday night entertained a sled load of young people from this place and surrounding country.

F. S. Ocker of this place, the beginning of this week moved his family to Bellefonte, where, as previously stated in the Reporter, he has secured a clerkship in the general store of John Meese.

It is estimated it will take a year to complete the work in Lewistown Narrows necessary to make room for two additional tracks. The side of the mountain will be cut away a distance of six miles.

D. W. Strunk, of Julian, passed through town Saturday evening. Mr. Strunk is engaged in the lumber business at present, having just moved a saw mill on quite a large tract of timber land near Julian.

L. C. Irvin and wife are at present in Bellefonte, where Mr. Irvin will take charge of the Irvin hardware store during the absence of his brother who recently went south with his wife for the latter's health.

Dr. David Stiver, who came east from Chicago on account of the death of his mother, returned home Monday. Dr. Stiver left Potter township fifteen years ago, graduated in dentistry and is at present enjoying a good business in his western home.

John S. Auman, miller and coal dealer, at the station, was compelled to take his bed on account of illness last Thursday. His aged mother, Mrs. Auman, was buried Saturday, but Mr. Auman was unable to attend the funeral.

Andrew Crotzer will move to Belleville, Mifflin county, this month, where he has been engaged in the coach shop of Messrs. Isaac and John Horton. The Hortons are extensive coach builders and are increasing their force of workmen this spring.

Wm. Neff, of near Tusseyville, was among the callers at this office last week, and loaded up with additional reading matter for the coming year. Mr. Neff is one of those farmers who spends all his spare time in keeping himself booked on the topics of the day.

Bessie, six-year-old daughter of C. H. Klose of Adamsburg, made a narrow escape from death by burning on Friday of last week. While in the public school building her clothes caught fire from the hot stove. She ran out of the building when the teachers extinguished the flames with snow. She was severely but not dangerously burned.

Capt. W. H Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, who seizes every opportunity to improve in his profession, that of veterinary surgeon, Monday went to Philadelphia, where the State Veterinary Association is holding its annual meeting. Dr. Fry has an extensive practice and is called to all parts of the county where a surgeon of his class is needed. While in Philadelphia he will stop at the Bingham House, corner of Market and Eleventh Street, which is one of the most popular Philadelphia hotels.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

### HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mrs. D. A. Boozer who has been ill for the past week is improving.

Wm. Bressler and family moved from Scalp Level to Centre Hall, his former home.

Mrs. Joseph Lutz went to Buffalo Run and Bellefonte for a stay of two or more weeks.

Miss Grace Smith was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Stuart, at State College, several days last week.

Edward A. Selfridge, San Francisco, Cal., and Evelyn G. Merriman, Bellefonte, were married Wednesday.

Reuben Gramley, of Rebersburg, who had a severe attack of cramp of the stomach last week is better again.

Hicks' blizzard "of no mean proportions" struck this section on schedule time. Wednesday mercury dropped to zero.

Mrs. Jasper Brungart, of Rebersburg, was called to Union county last week to attend the funeral of her uncle, Mr. Slear.

H. G. Krape, employed by Yohn Bros., piano dealers in Harrisburg, is spending a few weeks at his home in Rebersburg.

Miss Edith Lutz has been appointed a substitute telephone operator at the Commercial telephone exchange in this place, vice Miss Emma McCoy resigned.

David Snyder, who has been conducting a black-smith shop at Linden Hall for some years, will quit the trade and go to farming on the Keller farm about two miles east of that place.

A two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Stover, of Rebersburg, died on Tuesday and was buried Saturday at Wolf's Chapel, below Aaronsburg. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. B. Harman.

Messrs. Claude Haines and George Krumrine and Misses Alma Gramley and Hettie Smull, of Rebersburg, composed a jolly party who took in the "District School" entertainment at Spring Mills Saturday evening.

The grand jury has returned true bills against the Lycoming County Fair on three counts, as follows: Setting up gambling devices, permitting and allowing gambling, knowingly leasing premises for gambling purposes.

Wm. Felding, of Philadelphia returned home recently on account of the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. John Felding of near Linden Hall, Young Felding is thinking of staying at home and giving city life and motor handling goodby.

Miss Blanche Boal, who for the past three years has been assistant postmistress at Centre Hall under her father Capt. G. M. Boal, retired from that position last week. Miss Mabel Boal, the former assistant's sister, will temporarily fill the place.

W. E. Miller was in Centre Hall on business the other day. Mr. Miller is a coach builder and is building up a good trade for his establishment at Lemont. He is an energetic young man and should be supported with a share of the public patronage.

Mrs. John Showers, of near Centre Hall, will move to Pleasant Gap in the Spring into the toll gate house and collect the toll for that section of the Bellefonte pike. Mr. Weaver will move into the Mulfinger house and will continue to work on the pike.

Clayton Detwiler the obliging young operator in the railroad office at Linden Hall, has gone to take charge of an office at New Derry, Westmoreland county. He was trained under Philip Bradford, who has the business connected with railroad offices down to perfection.

Edward Sellers, of this place, administrator, advertises sale of personal property of the late Edward A. Meyer, at Centre Hill, for April 2. That makes three sales in this valley for April, the others being the personal property of John Cummings, deceased, and that of D. C. Young, deceased.

Homer Treaster, of Egg Hill, who has been confined to a bed of sickness, suffering with pneumonia for the last three weeks, is not improving as rapidly as his many friends hoped he might. But under the skilful treatment of Dr. Alexander, of Potters Mills, his friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Those in attendance as delegates, at the annual convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, which is in session Wednesday and Thursday of this week are, Mrs. Schuyler, wife of Dr. W. H. Schuyler, Mrs. John S. Dauberman, and Miss Blanche Boal, from this place, and Mrs. Van Valzah, and Mrs. Wm. Goodhart, of Spring Mills.

# TAKING UP FOR MORGAN.

**Resolutions By Chicago Federation of Labor Favor the Gunner.**

**SAMPSON'S LETTER IS DENOUNCED.**

**Class Distinctions Declared to Be Opposed to the Fundamental Principles of the Government of the United States, and Gunner Morgan's Ambition Spoken of as an Honorable Aspiration.**

Chicago (Special).—The Chicago Federation of Labor, at a meeting Sunday, adopted a series of resolutions espousing the cause of Gunner Charles Morgan, who is seeking promotion in the United States Navy. The resolutions adopted, which will be forwarded to President McKinley, declare it to be one of the fundamental principles of this government that there should be no class distinction, and that "the Chicago Federation of Labor, representing more than a hundred thousand toilers of this city, does unqualifiedly condemn and emphatically protest against the assumption put forth by Admiral Sampson that restriction should be put upon the honorable aspiration of Gunner Charles Morgan, who sought at the hands of said Sampson favorable indorsement of his application for promotion to a commission, and received instead a cruel and outrageous insult."

The resolutions further criticise Admiral Sampson for his stand in the matter.

## NEW GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

**Judge Taft to be Governor and General Chaffee to Command the Troops.**

Washington (Special).—Following close upon the approval of the Army Appropriation Bill, containing the amended Spooner proposition for a provisional government in the Philippines, the President will issue an executive order designating General MacArthur and all the other officials of the present military government to administer "all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Phillippine Islands." In other words, the existing government will continue, under a new designation of authority from the President, until arrangements can be made "for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion." It will be for the President to determine what and how the new government shall be inaugurated. It seems to be settled that Judge Taft will be the first civil governor of the Philippines, and that General Chaffee will have command of the military forces.

## BEATEN TO DEATH FOR SIX CENTS.

**Gala Could Not Pay for What He Ate, So the Bowery Waiters Killed Him.**

New York (Special).—George Gala, a laborer from Providence, R. I., lost his life in a cheap Bowery restaurant because he could not pay 6 cents for food he had just eaten. Gala went into the place and ordered coffee and butter cakes. He ate ravenously, and then told the cashier that he had no money. It is the custom on the Bowery to beat a man severely when he fails to pay for his food. In accordance with this rule, as soon as Gala said he couldn't pay, he was set upon by several waiters and roughly handled. One man hit him in the face, knocking him against a counter, which his head struck with great force. He fell unconscious, and was dragged to the sidewalk where a policeman found him. An ambulance was sent for, but, when it arrived, Gala was dead.

### A Crazy Man's Deed.

York, Pa. (Special).—Polk Fulton, while mentally deranged, made a futile attempt to kill his wife. Mr. Fulton's mental condition for the past few days has been very serious, and a strict watch was kept on him by members of the family. While he and his wife were together, on the second floor of their home he made an attempt to choke Mrs. Fulton to death. She with the assistance of her daughter managed to break loose. Enraged at the escape of his intended victim, he snatched up a large coal oil lamp, which was standing upon a stand in the room, and threw it after the retreating woman.

### Southern Spinners to Curtail Output.

Charlotte N. C. (Special).—A list of sixty-five cotton mills is published here, representing the total to date agreeing to the curtailment resolution of the Souhern Cotton Spinners' Association passed here on the 16th instant. Three hundred and eighty thousand spindles are represented. Other mills outsi the organization will also curtail.

### Polo at West Point.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—The government has contracted with a horse dealer of South Omaha for 20 ponies, to be used as polo ponies at West Point by the cadets. The animals are to be delivered to the quartermaster at Omaha not later than March 15. It is stated that this is a new departure, and that the War Department henceforth is to recognize polo as the official game at the National Military Academy.

### Bank Bookkeeper Arrested.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Bank Examiner Slack had C. H. Siedle, individual bookkeeper of the Third National Bank, of this city, arrested for an alleged shortage in his accounts of $36,000. Siedle was afterwards released on bail, pending a more complete exam tion of the books.

### A Murderer Lynched.

Camden, Mo. (Special). — Dewey Smith, a negro miner, who shot and killed Chester Stanley, a white miner, at Mine No. 4, four miles south of Richmond, Mo., was captured by a mob and taken back to the scene of his crime and lynched.

### Mrs. Condiff Set Free.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—Mrs. Bessie Miller Condiff, of Solomon's Island, charged with murdering her husband, Capt. Littleton T. Condiff, early Thursday morning, September 13, 1900, was acquitted by the jury in Criminal Court No. 1. Justice Wickes, after an hour and ten minutes' deliberation. On hearing the verdict Mrs. Condiff fainted and would have fallen to the floor had she not been caught by Deputy Warden Fisher, Rev. F. B. Randall and Mr. T. T. Thomas her attorney, who were standing near by.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

### Domestic.

Five mourners who were returning from the funeral of Mrs. L. B. Roby, in Winchester, Va., were badly injured in a runaway.

Governor Tyler offered a reward of $50 for the capture of Daniel Hall, who escaped from jail at Lebanon, Va.

R. L. Brown, Jr., William Sanford and Joseph Fitt attempted to commit suicide in Richmond, Virginia.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Preble was launched at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco.

The tramp steamer Samoa was bought at San Francisco for use as a government transport.

Adolph Bietz shot and killed Rose Thomas in San Francisco and then shot himself.

Arthur Foote, aged 18 years, and Charles Foote have been arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. Foote, the mother of the former and the wife of the latter, at Bessemer, Ala. The husband is charged with being an accessory.

John Baehr, a Spanish-American War volunteer, confessed in Elizabeth, N. J., that he had started a number of incendiary fires. His conduct, he said, was due to an uncontrollable impulse.

John F. Dovey, who enlisted at Pittsburg, Pa., in the United States Navy, has since learned that he is one of the heirs to a big estate in England, and is now trying to get out.

Physicians at the City Hospital in St. Louis say that the life of William Meyer, who was shot in the lung by his brother-in-law, was saved by salt solution.

Mrs. Rosa Weise stopped her husband, Isaac Weise, as he was about to clope from New York on the steamer Etruria with another woman.

Miss Ethel Bartholomew, who declares that she was scared speechless by Charles I. Parmelee, has sued him for $10,000 damages.

Lewis H. Eppley, formerly clerk in the York County Bank, died suddenly at his home, in that city.

The coroner's jury in San Francisco charge the responsibility for the sinking of the Rio de Janeiro at the Golden Gate upon Captain Ward, who was drowned, and Pilot Jordan.

The transport Indiana brought to San Francisco the bodies of a number of soldiers who died in the Philippines. Eight deaths occurred on the transport during the voyage.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company executed a mortgage for $3,500,000 in New York to the Mercantile Trust Company.

The National Educational Association, in session in Chicago, adopted a resolution condemning the use of alcohol as a food.

The Linseed Oil Trust filed a mortgage for $6,000,000 in Toledo, O., in favor of the Moreton Trust Company.

### Foreign.

Unconfirmed rumors in London of the surrender of General Botha and the collapse of Boer resistence inure to the benefit of South Africa stocks, but the government officials realize that they have a long job ahead of them.

The Marquis of Headfort, of the First Life Guards, although ordered to South Africa, declares he will resign from the service rather than give up his marriage to Rosa Boote, the chorus girl.

The Russians are reported to have lost a gun and 20 killed and 30 wounded in a fight with Chinese banditti near Shing King.

The Reichstag has been discussing duelling and the Centrist members attack the Emperor for encouraging duelling.

Many vessels were compelled to sail from Marseilles without cargoes because of the dock laborers' strike.

The preparations for the departure of the American troops from China are going forward actively. All supplies, excepting enough for two companies, have been packed for shipment to Manila.

Mobs of seamen and striking dock laborers tried to induce the crews to quit steamships at Marseilles. On account of the strike many steamers were unable to discharge their cargoes.

General de Wet has completely fooled the British again, having not only recrossed the Orange River, but thrown his pursuers off the track.

General de Wet, ex-President Steyn and 1500 Boers are reported to have crossed the Orange River near Colesberg Bridge.

King Edward returned to London from his visit to his sister, the Empress Dowager Frederick, in Germany.

Paul Deroulede's agents presented a challenge to Andre Buffet to fight a duel.

Troops guard the streets of Oporto, Portugal, to prevent renewal of the religious demonstrations.

Captain Stephen L'Homedieu Slocum, U. S. A., was presented to the Czar.

Sir Cavendish Boyle was gazetted as governor of Newfoundland.

King Edward to-day will leave Cronberg on his return to England.

### Financial.

The Little Miami Railroad has reclared a dividend of 2 per cent.

A bill to permit savings banks to invest in St. Paul and Jersey Central bonds is before the New York Senate.

The New York Railroad Commissioner has approved the application of the Erie for an increase of capital from $172,000,000 to $177,000,000 to pay for the purchase of the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. sent a circular to the various steel companies explaining the terms of the combine.

Four suits asking damages amounting to $180,000 were instituted in Pittsburg, Pa., against the Erie Railroad Company for loss of oil wells, due to a spark from a locomotive.

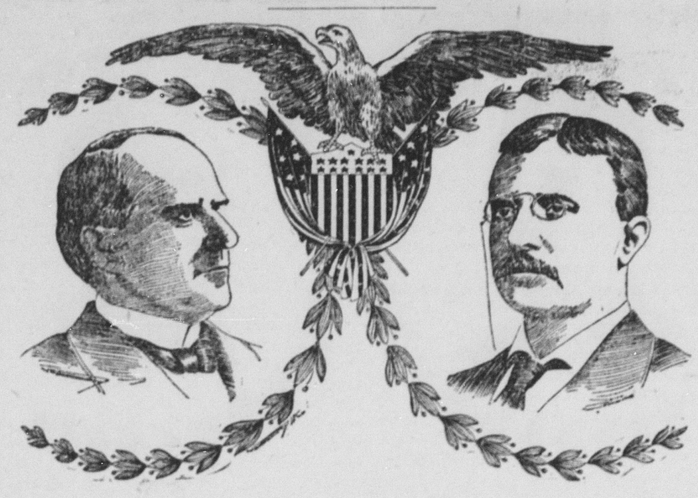
Messrs. Dick Brothers Company, Philadelphia, have successfully placed the $700,000 Michigan Traction first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

It is reported that the Crucible Steel Company may be included in the steel combination.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent., payable March 15.

# WILLIAM M'KINLEY BEGINS HIS SECOND TERM.

**THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES, DESPITE SOME DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE WEATHER, WERE MORE IMPOSING THAN EVER BEFORE.**



**Vice President Roosevelt's Induction--The Military Pageant Was the Finest Ever Seen in the National Capital--The Street Decorations Were More Than Usually Tasteful--Beautiful Gowns Worn by the Ladies at the Inaugural Ball.**

Washington (Special).—In the presence of the Supreme Court of the United States, of both houses of the national Congress, of diplomatic representatives from all the great powers of the world, of officers representing the regular army and navy, of the Governors of a dozen States and of a throng that included thousands and stretched from the east front of the Capitol to the edge of the spacious grounds beyond, William McKinley Monday for the second time took the oath of office as President of the United States.

Before a smaller but equally notable gathering Theodore Roosevelt was sworn as Vice-President of the United States and President of the United States Senate.

The ceremonies were in every way worthy of the occasion. The journey from the Executive Mansion to the halls of Congress was made under escort of the regular army and navy, of which the President is Commander-in-Chief; the corps of cadets from the Annapolis and West Point training schools, a battalion of colonial infantry from the newly acquired Island of Porto Rico, a detail of veterans who served with Major McKinley in the Civil War of 1861, a troop of cavalry from the State which he claims as his home and of which he was Governor, and a brigade comprising the citizen soldiery of Porto Rico. When the oath had been administered the Executive expounded the aims of his second administration. He was driven back to his official residence along the historic avenue which has been the scene of more than a score of such pageants and at the head of a procession of notable length and unusual interest. There were included all the troops of the escort save only the crippled and aged veterans of the conflict between the States.

The day was brought to a close by a magnificent ball, which drew to the building occupied by the Bureau of Pensions the most gracious and elegant matrons and the most distinguished men of intellect now residing in the national capital. The occasion was most significant.

It marked the close of Washington's first century as the capital city—a century that bore blood stains of three great wars; that had colonized the vast territory west of the Ohio River; that had given the world Irving, Hawthorne, Cooper, Motley, Bancroft, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow; that had revolutionized medicine; that had applied steam, introduced the cotton gin, discovered electricity as a mechanical force, made captive the rays of the sun, changed warfare, created a marvelous system of postal exchange and produced the telegraph and telephone. It lifted the mind from miles of brick and stone buildings hidden by bunting to an inaugural when Washington was a swampy wilderness and the American Government yet an experiment. It comprehended a vista of unequal industrial progress and wonderful political growth.

Washington city emptied into the down-town districts nearly its entire population of 250,000 inhabitants and the surrounding States of Maryland and Virginia sent numerous trainloads into the capital early in the morning. But the aggregate from all sources could not have exceeded 350,000 persons.

A fanfare of trumpets announced that Mr. McKinley had stepped into his carriage at about 10.30 o'clock. He had chosen his own landau for use in the parade and had directed that it be drawn by his own four horses. Mounted policemen rode two in front and two behind, with secret service men walking along the ropes within easy reach. Seated with the President was Representative Cannon, of Illinois; on the seat opposite were Senator Hanna, the McKinley political manager in both campaigns, and Representative McRae, a Democratic member of the House from Arkansas. Behind the Presidential party were carriages containing the entire Cabinet, the general of the army and his aide, the admiral of the navy and his aide.

Only a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast multitude saw anything of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol. The great unnumbered thousands were content to wait in the avenue below to see the two men on whom the mental attention of the world was fixed to-day, and the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scene in the Senate when the Vice-President-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few hundreds. The public had no part in it. While the distinguished audience was gathering in the Senate chamber the President, in a little side room, was signing the bills which the dying Congress was sending him.

The greatest curiosity existed to see Roosevelt, the man who has been so much in the public eye during recent years, and instantly all eyes were turned toward him when he was announced. He halted a moment beneath the clock at the entrance, drew himself up until he seemed a foot taller, and marched down the aisle. He acknowledged the round of applause that greeted him, and smiled up at the gallery, where his wife and children sat. The President, who was the last to enter, got an even more enthusiastic reception. He never looked better, and never seemed more graceful and at ease.

As the first of those from the Senate appeared a fine drizzling mist began falling, which changed quickly into a pelting rain. Soon it was a veritable downpour. The forbidding aspect drove some back in the rotunda, but many handsomely gowned women, most of the senators and representatives, every member of the Supreme Court, and the entire bespangled diplomatic corps braved the elements. They stood on the platform in huddled groups, most of them without umbrellas, with the rain trickling down their backs. The diplomatic corps suffered most, with their bedraggled chapeaux, ostrich plumes and court finery. The President and Vice-President, Mrs. McKinley, the chief justice and several others in the railed and covered inclosure jutting out into the crowd were protected from the storm.

There in the presence of 20,000, and in the sight of twice that number of people standing in a soaking rain, the President took the oath of office and delivered his second inaugural. The hushed multitude waited breathlessly to see him kiss the Bible, and then, despite the rain, they awakened the echoes of Arlington, across the Potomac, with their applause. Hardly had the inaugural been finished when the rain abated, turning into a drizzling mist again, and later ceasing altogether.

The Inaugural speech of President McKinley was in part as follows:

My Fellow Citizens:

When we assembled here on the Fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. * * * Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation $41,000,000.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress.

We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment.

We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer if differences arise * * * they may be settled by peaceful arbitration. * * *

The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will.

Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public quesions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861.

These are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship.

"Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it.

Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. * * * The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States.

### Another Charge Against Rathbone.

Havana (Special).—Ex-Postal Director Rathbone was summoned before the judge and notified that he would be obliged to furnish additional bonds in the sum of $5000 on a charge of complicity with Neely. The new charge is based on a statement of receipts from the Matanzas office showing $19,000 was received monthly, while Neely credited only $12,000 on his books. The fiscal says he has suspicions that Rathbone is implicated, but is now unable to prove it.

### Boiler Blows Up, Killing Four Men.

Gallipolis, Ohio (Special).—A boiler in the mill of Jacob Linewood, at Creuzet, exploded, instantly killing four men and injuring several others. The dead are Brady Lindewood, Sam Parker, Bert Iron, and a son of G. J. Sheets.

### Congressman to Succeed Boutelle.

Bangor, Me. (Special).—Ex-Governor Llewellyn Powers was nominated on the first ballot for representative to Congress, to succeed Congressman Boutelle.

## LIVE NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

### Congressional Proceedings.

The Fifty-sixth Congress, taking it to the recess, March 2, at 6 o'clock in the evening, was in session 197 days, the shortest session of the eight Congresses since the Forty-ninth included. The number of bills introduced was 14,336, the largest on record. Public acts passed and signed up to March 1, 345; private acts, 1250. Number of joint resolutions, 395, the largest in the series of eight Congresses. The Congressional Record shows 3708 pages and before adjournment will have a sufficient number to beat the record of the Fifty-first Congress, with 3921 pages. It will exceed by 1000 pages the records of either of the eight Congresses.

Among the measures acted upon in the hurry and bustle of Saturday and Sunday in Congress were the safety appliance bill passed by the Senate; postoffice appropriation bill, agreed to by both branches of Congress, the general deficiency bill, passed by the Senate and House, and the conference report on the naval bill was finally accepted by the Senate and House.

According to a rough calculation made by the Clerk of the Senate Appropriation Committee, the total of the appropriations made by Congress this session is $738,000,000. This is exclusive of the river and harbor bill, which carried $22,000,000 of direct appropriations and $39,000,000 in continuing contracts.

The volume of work done by the Congress just closing was shown in a supplement to the House calendar, prepared by Tally Clerk Wakefield, of the House staff. The Congress was in session 179 days, which is less than any congress for years. The following is given of bills, acts, etc.: Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3000; public acts, 345; private acts, 1250; total acts, 1595; number of joint resolutions, 395.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, thus removing one of the possible reasons for calling an extra session of Congress.

The Senate without a word of discussion passed the River and Harbor bill, carrying over $50,000,000, adopted conference reports on the War Revenue Reduction bill, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the Agricultural Appropriation bill and ordered another conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The House adopted the conference reports on the War Revenue Reduction, the Diplomatic and Consular and Agricultural Appropriation bills.

The Spooner Philippine amendment was adopted by the Senate—45 to 25. It was a party vote, with the exception of Senator Hoar.

### Capital News in General.

The measure increasing the cost of public buildings in 32 States, known as the Omnibus Public Building Bill, was passed by the Senate. The increases aggregate more than $2,000,000.

A delegation of negroes representing their race presented a cane to Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in token of their appreciation of his services.

Mrs. Jennie B. Bruton, of Nashville, Tenn., was married to Don Enrico Ruspoli, of Rome.

Admiral Schley has been detached from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered home. Rear Admiral Cromwell at present in command of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., will succeed Admiral Schley on the South Atlantic Station.

Commander Tilley, naval governor of Tutuila, reported that he had a cannibal in his crew, a savage whom he had saved from death at the hands of Samoans.

The United States government will pay for land in Pekin for the legation site, and has protested against the other powers appropriating land for such purposes.

Brigadier Generals Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson were placed on the retired list.

Reese Blizzard was nominated for United States district attorney of West Virginia.

The House, investigating committee reported various abuses that had grown up in the employment of men in that chamber.

The President has appointed William A. Rublee, of Wisconsin, as consul general, at Hong Kong, to take the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman.

Miss Mary Edna Gorman, youngest daughter of former Senator Gorman, and Mr. Ralph W. Hills were married at the bride's home, in Washington.

Mr. Pettigrew, debating the Philippine amendment in the Senate, read letters and papers concerning the connection of Lieutenant Colonel Heistand, of the Adjutant General's Department with a proposed company to control the hemp product of the islands. He read the charges made by Major Hawkes against Heistand and others in the War Department.

### Our New Possessions.

General Fred Grant says civil government should not be given the Filipino insurgents until they are either captured or conquered, no matter how peaceful they may appear.

D. M. Carman, an American contractor, arrested in Manila, charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents, has been released, a very sick man, on $10,000 cash bail.

Provincial government has been established in the last province of General Grant's district in the Philippines.

The Federalists are securing many new members for their party in Laguna province, east of Manila.

The steamer Newark, of the Quartermaster's Deparement, has been wrecked on Catanduanes Island, Luzon.

The United States Philippine Commission has established a provincia government in Bacalan, Island of Luzon.

An epidemic of rinderpest exists in the Visayan Islands. Twenty-five thousand caribao have already died on Masbate Island.

A band of seventy armed insurgents entered the town of Suog in the province of South Ilocos, Luzon, where they killed one native and abducted five.

Captain Draper, commandant at Olongapo, scouted along the west coast of the Province of Bataan, with 180 marines, capturing two insurgent officers and fourteen men, taking twenty-six rifles and destroying 14,000 bushels of rice and 104 carabaos.

# POWERS NOT IN HARMONY

**Great Britain Suspects Russia, Which Abuses Germany.**

**AND THE FRENCH ARE INDIGNANT.**

**The Japanese and Russians Are in a Sort of State of Armed Neutrality--Another Question That is Causing Much Speculation Is as to Whether the Court Will Return to Pekin or Remain at Sinan-Fu--Need a Leader.**

Pekin (By Cable).—The concert of the powers as represented in Pekin seems to lack a leader, for many a note seems out of tune. Russia, who was going to have not a man further than a legation guard of from 25 to 50, is still in Pekin in some force, and also controls the railroad from here to Tongku, in spite of her promises to the contrary. The Japanese and the Russians are in a sort of state of armed neutrality, and never by any chance can one see a Japanese and a Russian soldier together.

Great Britain's attitude toward Russia in China seems to be to suspect a Russian of anything and everything. At the Russian legation abuse of the Germans and their policy in China seems to be the favorite topic of conversation. The Germans, on the other hand, accuse the Russians of, while talking peace, grabbing everything they can, and openly say they believe that Russia, through the annexation of Manchuria, and the recent concession in Tientsin, has obtained a bigger slice in China than any other power is likely to obtain this century. The French are indignant with the other powers for not believing their wonderful stories of battles and big Chinese armies in the neighborhood of Pekin, Paoting and Tientsin. Altogether, the instruments require a good deal of tuning to make the concert work harmoniously.

Another question that is causing considerable speculation is as to whether the court will or will not return to Pekin, or whether they will remain in Sian Fu.

## CUBANS RESIST CHANGES.

**Disposition to Retain Constitution as Adopted --Delegates Threaten to Resign.**

Havana (Special).—Unless there is a radical change of sentiment among the members of the Cuban Constitutional convention, the belief is general that no material alteration will be made in the constitution already adopted. The convention has no knowledge other than that obtained from the press reports of the resolutions adopted by Congress. Senor Cisneros said that the delegates who threatened to resign in a body if the insertion of the Congressional demands in the constitution are insisted upon, are more encouraged in their attitude by the popular demonstration. Although not displaying hostility to the United States, the gathering gave its approval to the entire proceedings of the convention.

### Spain's Cabinet Crisis.

Madrid (By Cable).—Senor Villaverde, who was minister of finance in the Silvela Cabinet, has agreed, after consulting with Senor Silvela, to undertake the formation of a cabinet. He will present a list of proposed members to the Regent. Queen Maria Cristina received General Azcarraga, the retiring premier, at noon, but he again declined to attempt to organize a ministry. The Regent is endeavoring to solve the crisis without a change of policy.

### Book Causes a Strike.

Tampa, Fla. (Special).—The cigarmakers in the factory of Lapaz & Parsons went out on a novel strike. Every factory has a "reader" whose duty it is to read to the workmen. The "reader" was instructed to read from a book to which the women objected on the ground of immorality. The men say the book was misjudged. The management was powerless and as a result of the disagreement both sides followed their leaders to the streets.

### Killed His Stepmother.

Baltimore (Special).—In a lodging house at 214 North Calvert street, William Glenn Taylor, of Washington, D. C., shot his stepmother, Mrs. Marion Porter Scott Taylor in the head twice, killing her instantly. The murder took place in a room occupied by Thomas A. Scott, her son by a former husband. Jealousy because of the woman's influence with his father over money matters is supposed to have caused the deed.

### Mrs. Nation to Keep It Up.

Tokepa, Kan. (Special).—Since Mrs. Carrie Nation's return from Peoria she has occupied a cell in the county jail here. Asked as to her future plans Mrs. Nation said: "You just tell the people that Carrie Nation will attend to her knitting the same as usual. I will go to smashing as soon as I am released of course. This is my mission in the world at present and I am going to fulfill it to the best of my ability."

### Train Wreckers Foiled.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—Two attempts were made to wreck the northbound Florida-New York fast mail train near Ridgeway. In the first instance an iron rail was fastened across the track. The locomotive stopped as the obstruction was reached. Two miles further the train ran into a bowlder that had been placed on the track. The pilot of the locomotive was knocked off.

### Railroad Station Robbed.

Kent, O. (Special).—A gang of robbers broke into the stations of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad at Hartville, Mishler, Suffield, Mogadore, and Brimfield and stole everything they found of value. At Suffield they stole 500 railroad tickets, but afterward threw them away. The police are searching for the gang.

### Swallowed $1,000 Diamond.

Chicago (Special).—Fatally wounded, William Tate, a negro, lies at the County Jail Hospital with a $1000 diamond stud in his stomach. He was shot by Patrolman Frederick Bush while fleeing from the victim of his robbery, August Anderson. Anderson is a wealthy saloonkeeper. He alighted from a South Side elevated train at the Twenty-second street station and was assaulted by the negro. The robber snatched the diamond from Anderson's shirt front and made an effort to seize a fine watch worth $500, with a $75 chain.

# DANGER OF ICEBOATING.

## SPORT IS EXHILARATING, BUT NOT FREE FROM PERIL.

**Craft Are Not Easily Controlled When Under Full Headway—Speed Over a Mile a Minute—The Riskiest Proceeding is Jumping Cracks.**

Although the question of the American or Canadian origin of the iceboat remains unsettled, says Beekles Wilson, as long ago as 1790 there were iceboats built at Poughkeepsie, and, indeed, the sport may claim to be the father of competitive yachting in America. The first Hudson River iceboat, the relics of which are still religiously preserved, seems to have been simply a square box on three runners, with a small, flat-headed split sail. The forerunners were nailed to the sides of the box and the runner was set in an oak post with an iron tiller. But, after a period of neglect, the development of the iceboat was rapid. An iceboat to-day has her timbers arranged in the form of the letter "T." The perpendicular line of the letter represents the center timber, which runs from the boat, while the horizontal line represents the runner plank, on each end of which is affixed an iron runner very much like a large skate. On the top of the runner plank is the mast bench, in which the mast is stepped. Rails run diagonally from the stern end of the center timber side to points about half way between the mast and the ends of the runner plank. A couple of braces cross the center timber, into whose forward end is mortised the heel of the bowsprit from one side to the other.

But are not the dangers attending this sport such as to confine it to a few and to render its vogue precarious? Not at all; the danger, although confessedly not contemptible, but whets the enthusiasts' appetite and ought to cause the lakes and rivers of Canada to become the mecca for all in whom stirs the blood of the true sportsman. The rare exhilaration that tingles one's every nerve when guiding a mighty iceboat over smooth ice in a stiff wind is unequaled by any other experience in the whole world. Some experts glory in being the most fearless and reckless ice yachtsmen in their district. One man I once heard of was daunted by nothing; snow hummocks and jagged masses of heavy ice were jumped or were smashed into, until on his return after a voyage his craft was torn and splintered as if raked fore and aft by shrapnel. His favorite amusement was to take unsuspecting visitors for a sail in the amiable hope that there would be wind enough to enable him to capsize. If this did not happen he was content, by a sudden turn, to fling the whole party, including, of course, himself, sprawling and helpless from the yacht, or else sail deliberately to the nearest airhole or ferry track.

Collisions at races in the days when the iceboats carried from 600 to 1,000 feet of sail used to be very common until the number of entries was limited. Yet even with the small number of competitors the great majority of spectators prudently remained ashore. You cannot watch the vagaries of an iceboat with impunity, for sometimes they take the bit from their driver, run away at a fearful speed and dash themselves to pieces. A typical accident of this kind, which might have been attended with great loss of life, is furnished by the case of the handsome ice yacht Jack Frost.

A fierce northwest gale of many flaws and variations started the boat from her anchorage. Commodore Rogers, standing near by, sprang hastily after her, but only caught the end of the boom, whence he was quickly flung with great violence. The yacht, with guiding rudder swinging, rushed toward a crowd of skaters and spectators, who, as many as were not panic-stricken, sought to get out of the way, whereupon the runaway, like a live thing, made directly for them at a terrible rate of speeed, barely missing them, and, after some further evolutions, dashed between two yachts directly against the rocky shore, a complete wreck.

But the riskiest proceeding of all, and one productive of the most exciting adventures, is jumping "cracks." The owner of the Aeolus, with a friend, once took a trip which he will probably never forget to his dying day. The ice was safe and the wind strong on the journey up the river, and before returning the pair went ashore and spent an hour or two over lunch. Meanwhile the wind increased, but the sun's ray had caused the ice to expand until some large gaps had been made on its surface. On their return the yachtsmen, unaware of anything of this serious nature, set to with a will. At each fresh burst of speed each uttered irrepressible yells of exultation, but in the midst of their enjoyment both were paralyzed to see, directly ahead and impossible of evasion, a long reach of open water fully twenty feet across.

Before it was possible to alter their course by a fraction there was a swift and sudden splash and the runner plank threw a sheeted mass of water as high as the gaff. The abrupt shock as the rudder of the boat caught the farther edge of the ice tossed the man from the rudder plank, causing him to perform a somersault high in midair, while the grip of the helmsman was not strong enough to prevent his sliding forward into the water, partly under the "box." Fortunately, the men escaped death by drowning and quitted the scene without any broken bones, leaving the Aeolus spinning round and round in the current.

To those who have never see an iceboat dart away and shrink to a mere speck on the horizon in a few minutes the speed, were it not well vouched for, would be wholly incredible. A gentleman residing at Poughkeepsie wished to speak to his brother who had just started by train for New York. He, therefore, sprang into his iceboat, soon passed the train, although it was an express, and was on the platform of the station at Newburg when the train drew up. At one point of his journey he had made two miles in one minute. Nevertheless, in spite of the various published records, it may confidently be stated that the greatest speed is never recorded, because it always occurs when no one is expecting it. Over 100 miles in an hour is, however, an authenticated performance.

## A GHOST WITH A BROOMSTICK.

**After Burying His Wife Schernel Went Home and Felt Her Wrath Physically.**

Some days ago a joiner named Louis Schernel, living in the rue d'Alsace in Levallois-Perret (Seine) took his wife to the Beaujon hospital for treatment. Then he went on a spree, which he kept up for two weeks.

At the end of that period he thought it was about time for him to visit his wife and find out how she was progressing. He went to the hospital and asked to see Mme. Schernel.

The clerk, not catching the name precisely, fancied that he asked for "Mme. Cermel," a woman who had died just two days before and whose body was about to be taken to the cemetery.

"There is her funeral starting now," said the official, pointing to a hearse.

There were no mourners to follow the hearse. The dead woman was poor and friendless. Schernel, convinced that his wife's body was in the hearse, followed it to Saint-Ouen. The last prayers were recited, and while the gravedigger was filling up the grave Schernel knelt and prayed, after which he left the cemetery and purchased a wooden cross and a wreath in a store adjoining the place. He placed them carefully on the grave, knelt again in prayer, and then proceeded to the nearest saloon to mend his broken heart. He continued his spree for five days more.

Meanwhile his wife returned from the hospital sound in body and mind. She heard of her husband's prolonged spree, but knew nothing of her supposed funeral.

While she was shopping he returned in a glorious condition, and, without undressing, threw himself on the bed. She returned to find him snoring like a foghorn. She allowed him to sleep for some hours, and at last proceeded to wake him up with a broomstick. She succeeded marvellously.

With a yell Schernel jumped up and ran out of the house. At full speed he fled through the streets until he came to the police station. There he told the officer in charge that the ghost of his wife was in his house raising Cain.

The officer thought he was crazy. But to investigate the affair he went to the Schernel home, and sure enough, there he found Mme. Schernel putting the place in order and very much astonished at the precipitate flight of her husband.

A little inquiry developed the truth in the case, but Schernel insists that he is a widower and that the ghost of his wife haunts his house. Now nothing can induce him to go home. But later on the ghost will have something to say in the matter.—Paris correspondence of the New York Courrier des Etats Unis.

## SODA FOUNTAIN CHOCOLATE.

**Suggestions For Serving it Hot in Winter Time.**

The soda water fountain formerly ministered to popular comfort only in summer. All the beverages served at that season were cold, therefore. But of late years it has been a common practice in drug stores in cities to serve coffee, chocolate, beef tea, clam broth and a number of other hot drinks. "The American Druggist" recently offered some hints regarding the preparation of hot chocolate. It says that many druggists simply make a sweetened solution of chocolate, to which is added either condensed milk or fresh cream. But the publication just mentioned recommends adding a little corn starch, and gives the following formula:

Powdered chocolate, four ounces; corn starch, four drams; hot water, two pints, and sugar, two and a half pounds. Mix the chocolate and corn starch intimately together, and add six ounces of cold water in divided portions, rubbing down in a mortar until a homogeneous, creamy mixture results. Now pour on the hot water, stir well, and boil until the starch is thoroughly cooked, making up the loss by evaporation with more water; add the sugar and stir until dissolved; when cold add one and one-fourth fluid drams of vanilla extract.

The above constitutes the chocolate syrup, and to serve it as hot chocolate draw about two ounces in a six-ounce mug, add condensed milk or cream, and fill with hot water.

Where the trade is limited the chocolate may be prepared fresh for each customer. It impresses some people to see it made in this way. Powdered chocolate for fountain use will be found best adapted for the extemporaneous preparation of hot chocolate. The modus operandi is to take one and one-half teaspoonfuls of the powder and, placing it in the mug or cup, add enough hot water to convert it into a smooth paste; add sugar and cream and a dash or two of vanilla extract and, filling the mug with hot water, the result is a cup of delicious hot chocolate.

# GARDEN AND FARM

## PROFIT FROM A DAIRY HERD.

The profit from a dairy herd is due to he yields of the best cows. It is possible for a dairyman to sell one-half of his cows and make a larger profit on fewer animals than on the original number. There are hundreds of herds where a few good cows not only give a profit, but also support the unprofitable ones.

## KEEPING QUALITIES OF ROOT CROPS.

There is a difference in the keeping qualities of root crops. Carrots and beets seem to lose their sweetness after being frozen, but parsnips and salsify can be left in the rows all winter. The parsnip is a more valuable crop than some others. Freezing does not injure its quality and it is excellent for stock and on the table. It can be cooked in various ways.

## WHAT TREES TO PLANT.

The best trees to plant for forestry purposes depend largely on location and the character of the soil. Black walnut, butternut, wild cherry, curly ash and bird's eye maple are all valuable woods for making furniture. For bent woods and many farm implements, elm is most in demand. For railroad ties, telegraph poles, spars and masts, the sweet chestnut, Scotch larch, ailanthus and eucalyptus are good. Oaks and hickories are slow-growing trees, but may be planted among other varieties to be thinned out for hoop poles, while the main plantation is allowed to grow.

## HOGS FOLLOWING CATTLE.

Corn is fed on the ear to cattle, there is considerable waste, and two hogs to each steer is not too many to consume this. When fed shelled in tight boxes, the waste will be smaller and consequently fewer hogs will be fattened. About one to every two steers is then the rule. When ground feed is given to the steers, there is considerable less to be consumed by hogs.

## ADVANTAGES OF DEEPER PLOWING.

It has long been an expression in England that the best way to increase the size of a farm was by going down deeper, instead of widening out from the sides. Those who cultivate only the six inches of the surface soil are limiting their operations. While the cold sub-soil should not be turned over so as to be placed on the surface, yet the plow can encroach a little on the sub-soil every year, and if a sub-soil plow is used, then the lower soil may be loosened so as to permit of the easier penetration of the roots of plants. The subsoil is rich in plant foods that can be made available for crops, and as long as clover and other crops are grown and turned under, there will be added to the surface soil portions of the fertilizing elements that are taken up by the growing crops and returned to the land.

## THE TRAP NEST.

The trap nest is an individual nest. It should be so constructed as to be inviting to the laying hen and yet exclude the non-layer. The laying hen loves to spend considerable time on the nest, undisturbed by her mates or the attendant, hence the individual nest is in perfect accord with nature. As the hen remains on the nest until removed by the attendant, an accurate record of her produce is obtained and we are able to weed out the drones and perpetuate the best by breeding from the prolific layers. At least one-third of the hens of an average flock do not lay eggs enough in one year to pay for their food. The good layers are undervalued, while the poor layers are given undeserved credit. They may lay fairly well in the spring, yet do little or nothing the rest of the year.

By the use of the trap nests we learn the egg value of each hen in the flock and are enabled to handle the layers frequently, thus taming them and keeping constantly informed as to their individual condition and requirements. Beginning a number of years ago as a fad, the individual nest system has gradually developed until now its adoption presents a practical business proposition to the market poultryman and the farmer as well as to the fancier and pedigree breeder. The practical, simple, inexpensive yet scientific trap nest enables every poultry keeper to adopt the individual system.—F. O. Wellcome, in New England Homestead.

## SELLING FANCY POULTRY.

In order to be successful with fancy poultry we are told that we must never misrepresent any fowl when offering it for sale. That we must be candid with our customers and deliver them exactly what they buy. True, and so far as the seller goes, there is no question about the justice due the buyer. But are buyers so considerate with the sellers? Do they not ask, even demand, more than they purchase—far more than their money's worth?

For example a beginner, even often an experienced breeder, will ask for price of fowls for breeding purposes, and when they are delivered to them they send up a howl, claiming they are not what they expected, being poor in one way or another, and totally unfit for show purposes, when, as a matter of fact, show birds were never mentioned in the inquiry.

It is totally impossible to satisfy such purchasers, and the man who starts out expecting to hear only words of praise about the magnificent fowls he sends every customer, will find soon that his hair is prematurely turning gray from worry, or he will find himself making application to the almshouse. Don't expect every customer to praise your generosity. A great many really do not know when they get what they pay for.—Home and Farm.

## CLEAN MILK AND BUTTER.

The first essential to securing clean and healthful milk is a clean and healthful cow. It is next to impossible to secure clean and pure milk from a dirty cow; it is impossible to get healthful milk from an unhealthy cow. Given a clean and healthy cow, she must be provided with a sufficient quantity of clean, healthful and nutritious food and water. This is the second essential. The third essential is that the person who does the milking and the place where the milking is done shall also be clean and healthful. A dirty milker, one with dirty hands, cannot do clean milking. No person who is suffering from or who attends upon others suffering from any contagious disease can milk without contaminating the milk. Scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria are especially liable to transmission by a milker.

The fourth essential is keeping the milk clean until it is to be used. Much more milk is damaged before it gets out of the cowhouse than after; nevertheless, eternal vigilance is necessary from the milk pail to the butter plate. Wash, rinse, scald, scour and sun all the milk vessels is the only programme that assures success.

Clean and pure butter can only come from clean and pure milk. Once filth of any kind gets into milk, its essence stays there. Straining, aeration, separation, each does something, and all may do much toward cleaning milk, but the only safe or satisfactory way is never to let it get in. Purity is indeed cleanliness, and cleanliness is health.—N. B. Franklin, in Jersey Bulletin.

## WINTERING HALF-HARDY PLANTS.

It should be well known to advanced gardeners, by this time, that light is as great an agent in destruction by frost as frost alone. But little practical advantage has been taken of this knowledge, except by gardening folk generally, of what the advanced gardeners know. The latter shades his greenhouse when he finds the plants frozen—and he plants rhododendrons and similar plants where the sun does not strike them in frosty weather, if he should have any choice in the selection of a site. In the extra cold region of the northwest, the advanced gardener shades the trunks of his fruit trees by placing boards, fastened together like tree boxes, up against them. And thus the trees escape sunscald arising from being under the sunlight, and similar troubles.

Surely, orange growers in Florida might profit by this experience of their Northern brethren. It would not be a very expensive thing to make an arbor of lath over an orange grove, the lath being an inch or so apart. With such a partial shade the plants would probably endure ten or twelve spasmodic degrees of frost without injury—and the shade in summer would doubtless be all the better for the trees—at least the trunks of the trees might be boxed and even filled with earth if the weight could be supported. If the tops should suffer from frost, the strong trunks would sooner recover than when the whole tree was killed to the grour —Meehan's Monthly.

## TEMPER AND TEMPERATURE.

I have observed that the weather has a marked influence on dairy cows. A dry hard wind makes them nervous Severe cold has the same effect. Step on a corn or a cold foot and you will quickly have a chance to look into the eyes of an angry man. Speak roughly to your cow on a cold morning, or strike her, and you may be thankful if you do not get a kick as well as an unusually small quantity of milk. If you and your cow are high strung and the morning is unusually cold, or the night has been windy, be careful, and hold your tongue, your feet, and your hands, or Bossy may hurt you. It might be well, and profitable, to prepare more carefully than you do to keep up the temperature of your stable for temper and temperature go by contraries—sometimes temperature down temper up. Sometimes they agree, as on a blustry day, when the kick of the brindle heifer may be "passed around" the cow yard.

It is a problem to secure an even temperature for milk cows. It involves quantity of feed consumed as well as quantity of milk secured. Excessive cold not only causes waste of feed, but it reduces the vital power of the animal, turning aside from their ordinary use the products of digestion and assimilation. That which should go to make milk and butter must be used for fuel. The digestive powers of the animal are overtaxed. Every observant farmer or stockman knows that any animal that is exposed to severe cold will eat much more hay than one that is kept in a warm stable. To digest this extra amount, which serves only to keep the animal warm, is waste of feed as well as of power. And the problem of temperature is no less Keep your cows quiet by treating them kindly, by dehorning at least the unruly ones, by keeping them in warm stables in cold weather and on wet days, and by keeping them always where their feet will be dry. Every thinking man knows it will pay.—D W. Working, in Agricultural Epitomist.

GREEN A RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will be worth $100 to you to read what failer' scatalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Brome, Peanut, Spelts (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.,) etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c. we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.

For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 2 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CORN CURE. 25 50 $1

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOMACH WITH MEDICINE.

Hunyadi János

IS A NATURAL LAXATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Endorsed and used by the most prominent physicians in the world as the best and safest remedy for disordered stomach, biliousness, liver troubles, gout and rheumatism.

It Cures Constipation!

Take one-half glassful on arising in the morning and you will feel the remarkable effects in half an hour.

ASK For the full name "Hunyadi János." | LOOK at the label. Blue with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Exporter, Firm of Andreas Saxlehner, 130 Fulton St., N.Y.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Cuticura

THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure. I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,

J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold by all druggists.


### Some Modern Proverbs.

It is a wise father who knows his own son after a return from college.

Sometimes you hear of a perfect woman. She is the woman your husband could have married.

Those who would sacrifice their last drop of blood are mostly very sparing with the first.

It is easy to do right when sin ceases to be a pleasure.

### The Dog Couldn't See the Joke.

John Joseph Carney, eight years old, living on the island at the foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, went to the Fitch Hospital with lacerations on both legs. He said he had been playing jokes on a yellow dog and that the dog didn't take them right.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, . . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
March 7, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.


### THE NATION DISHONORED.

The Senate has voted to break the promise to the Cuban people, says the North American, contained in the Teller resolution of 1898. That resolution affirmed the people of the island to be of right free and independent and volunteered the following pledge:

That the United States hereby disclaims any intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Cuba is pacified, and it is our duty to ourselves and the Cubans to withdraw, but the Senate, instead of ordering that action, has demanded acceptance of conditions by the Cubans which they could not accept and be independent.

If a nation is dishonored when it breaks faith, coolly, openly and for the sake of material advantage, then the United States stands before the world dishonored.

For such perfidy, for such base repudiation of a pledge which the President who signed the Teller resolution has declared to be of the "highest honorable obligation," there can be no excuse offered that will not emphasize the national disgrace.

### THE RECORD.

"The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is completed to leave the government and control of the island to its people."—Resolution of Congress adopted April 20, 1898.

"The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation, and must be sacredly kept."—President McKinley's annual message to Congress, December 5, 1899.

"Cuban Independence.—To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed."—Platform Republican National Convention, June, 1890.

"The President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people as a government shall have been established in said island under a consideration which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba," granting to the United States supervision of the Cuban republic's finances; the right to intervene in Cuban affairs when we see fit; the relinquishment of title to the Isle of Pines; coaling and naval stations "to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba," at points to be selected by the President.—Amendment to army bill, passed by Congress March 1, 1901, approved by President McKinley March 2, 1901.

### 14,336 BILLS.

The congress was in session 197 days, which is less than any congress for years. The following is given of bills, acts, etc.

Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3,000; public acts, 345; private acts, 1,250; total acts, 1,595; number of joint resolutions, 395.

The features of the Sunday sessions of Congress was the vote of the House defeating the proposition to appropriate $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Produce Exposition at St. Louis and smaller sums for the Pan-American Exposition. Representative Hepburn made a fierce attack on the river and harbor appropriation bill, which he said frittered away millions of public money.

It is rumored that President McKinley will veto the river and harbor bill on the ground that its appropriations, aggregating $50,000,000, are excessive.

Our exports to China diminished over 50 per cent. during the seven months ended January 31, owing to the war.

James B. Nicholson, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died at his home, 1542 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Monday. He was 81 years old. Mr. Nicholson was one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the country. For nearly a half-century his life was devoted to the interests of the order.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

[Continued from first page.]

mark and the ranks of the old soldiers had thinned out somewhat because of the inclement weather. In view of these conditions Gen. Sickles decided to abandon the review.

The brilliant pyrotechnic display scheduled for the night was postponed on account of the weather.

### No Grand March at Inaugural Ball.

The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects and in the countless throngs taking part in the spectacle.

The United States marine band and an orchestra of over a hundred pieces were stationed at one end of the hall, and for an hour before the arrival of the presidential party played patriotic airs.

The presidential party arrived at 10:15 o'clock. They were preceded by a glittering array of officers in full uniform, and were escorted to the private offices of Commissioner Evans, which had been lavishly decorated. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles, several justices of the supreme court, with their wives, and a number of the cabinet circle joined the party up stairs. The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march, and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the marsh from "Tannhaueser." But word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed and that the president would remain by her side. The march consequently was abandoned. The band struck up Strauss' "Blue Danube," and the first regret of the assemblage at missing the grand march, with the president and the first lady of the land at its head, gave way before the whirl of gayety on the ball room floor. Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived about the time the president came in. After paying their respects to the president and holding an informal levee amid the groups of governors, officers, senators and distinguished officials the vice president and his wife proceeded to the ball room floor.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration, and soon she was able to join the president and the brilliant assemblage in an embowered box overlooking the gay throngs below, where they were joined by Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The president occupied a seat at the right, near the rail, with Mrs. McKinley by his side. To their left sat the vice president and wife, while near the president was Governor Odell, of New York, and grouped further back were Major General Corbin, Admirals Bradford and Crowninshield, Secretary Root, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator Lodge, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and many ladies of the cabinet, army, navy and official set.

### The President's Inaugural Address.

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and the congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you.

### The Extension of Liberty.

The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the

[Continued on third column.]

See Grant Hoover, Bellefonte, before you insure.

### Our Mission in the Philippines.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted.

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

### Lewistown Axe Makers.

A circular was issued by Joseph R. Mann, connected with the Mann Edge Tool Factory at Lewistown, whose employes are on a strike, setting forth that the workmen are making unjust demands. That the company is paying more on an average than the Reedsville or Mill Hall Manns, and that but for sentimental considerations—the love of home and long established associations—the business could be removed to a favorable western point, receiving inducements that would relieve them of financial loss in the removal, while they would ultimately be largely benefitted. That labor can afford, because of lower rates of living and of cleaner, healthier and better surroundings, to accept lower rates east than at western points.

In some quarters it is intimated that the trust is attempting to drive the establishment, which is independent, out of business.


ROOFING SLATE.

ED. F. FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

L. L. SMITH, Agent for . .
Glenwood Nursery, Rochester, New York,

will call on you before long and if you wish to purchase fruit trees, berry bushes, vines, bulbs, or anything grown by nurserymen, you will find he has both the best stock and lowest prices. He also sells the ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP, the best of the kind made 13dec

D. C. ARMSTRONG,
CENTRE HALL, PENN'A,
—AGENT FOR THE—
LINCOLN OIL COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

I am prepared to furnish a full line of lubricants, paints, varnishes and axle greases at the lowest possible prices. These goods are manufactured by the Lincoln Oil Company and must be as represented. I have a full line of samples from which you may select. Oils are sold in 5 10, 15 gal and barrel lots. You cannot do better anywhere in quality of goods or in prices. Jan31 3m

JULIAN A. FLEMING,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Agent for the
Johnston Harvester Co's
full line of
Harvesting Machines.
SELF BINDERS.
MOWERS.
RAKES, ETC.
Repairing Binders a Specialty.
I have had a practical experience for a period of eighteen years with farm and other machinery and I feel that money can be saved to many farmers by having their old machines looked over and repaired by a practical man.


### A Good Cough Medicine for Children.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

### A Change of Holidays.

Senator Snyder, of Chester county, has introduced a bill in the legislature abolishing the public holiday on February 12th, Lincoln's Birthday, and providing that the second Monday in August be made a public holiday, and that it be known as "Lincoln's Commemoration Day." The object of the bill is to have Lincoln's birth and the emancipation of the slaves commemorated on the same day.

### Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

The ideas of C. K. Sober, of the Game Commission, are in line with those advanced by the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, and are popular with the majority of people throughout the country districts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of A. E Meyer, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. EDWARD SELLERS, Adm'r.
mar7-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of David C. Young, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARGARET C. YOUNG,
DAVID F. YOUNG,
28feb6t Executors, Colyer.

Anna Moyer ) In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. ) of Centre County No. 152,
Lester H. Moyer ) August Term, 1900
DIVORCE A. V. M.

The undersigned, a Commissioner aprointed by the said Court to take the testimony of the parties, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Spring Mills, Pa., on Thursday, the 14th day of March A. D., 1901, at nine o'clock, a. m. of said day, when all parties interested will be given an opportunity to be heard.
M. B. HERRING, Commissioner.
Spring Mills, Pa. Feb. 21, 1901. 3t

FARMS FOR RENT.—The undersigned offer for rent two farms in Porter township, Clinton county. One is located along the pike, near Lamar, and the other west of the pike.
PETER SMITH, Centre Hill, Pa.
JOHN SMITH, Lamar, Pa.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having lost their books in the fire which destroyed the Irvin Hardware store, requests all persons indebted to come to them for settlement. DANIEL IRVIN'S SONS,
feb28-3t Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR RENT.—One-half of the Dinges dwelling and also store room now occupied as a bakery and confectionery. Apply to HARRY W. DINGES, Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE.—About 40 acres of first-class farm land, on which is erected a house and stable, situated north of Humes' Mill, 1¾ miles from Bellefonte, one-fourth mile from postoffice, school and store, is offered at private sale.
JOHN A. MILLER,
Postoffice box 274. Bellefonte, Pa.

W. A. SANDOE, AUCTIONEER,
Centre Hall, Pa.
is open for engagements at all times. The best prices can be obtained only when the best auctioneers are employed. Twenty years' experience in the business. Terms reasonable.

## WANTS.

WANTED.—A good girl at the Hasg Hotel, Bellefonte. Good wages paid. Apply in person or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Member," by S. H. Deitzel, Ph. D., the author, Centreton, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Grob, formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
266m Lexington, Ky.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
144 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.


Solid Oak Extension Table, $5.50.

Woven Bed Springs, $1.65.

Weber's Improved Flour Heater, $6.00.

The Cheapest Place to buy Furniture in Centre County.

SARAH E. WEBER,
Boalsburg, Penn'a.


### An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt, of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

### Summer Normal.

A Summer Normal and Academic term will open Monday, April 15th, at Boalsburg and continue for eight weeks. Teachers, preparatory students for college, and others, will find the course adapted to their respective needs. JAS. C. BRYSON,
apr15 Principal.

Mrs. C. E Van Deusen, of Kilbourn, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says, "I have tried many preparations but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have." These Tablets are for sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

### GRAIN MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 70 |
| Rye | 50 |
| Corn | 45 |
| New Oats | 28 |
| Barley | 35 |

### PRODUCE AT STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 18 |
| Eggs | 16 |
| Lard | 7½ |
| Potatoes | 45 |
| Side Meat | 07 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Ham | 12 |

### SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 70 |
| Corn | 45 |
| Oats | 30 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Barley | 18 |

### LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, red | 70 |
| Wheat, white | 70 |
| Corn ears | 45 |
| Shelled Corn | 50 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Oats, new | 25 |
| Barley | 20 |
| New Potatoes | 40 |
| Eggs | 16 |
| Butter | 18 |


CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE
TRADE MARK

It Makes Restful Sleep.

Sleeplessness almost invariably accompanies constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to induce sleep by opiates is a serious mistake, for the brain is only benumbed and the body suffers. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its soothing effect on the nerves and on the stomach and bowels.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. 5

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Spring Mills, Pa
P. V. S. STORE.

Clearing Sale,

Commencing January 26 th.

For 30 days I will offer at special prices Men's, Women's, Youths' and Children's Shoes and Felts. This clearing sale includes all styles and qualities. I must make room for my large spring orders. Do not miss this sale or you will miss the fortune of your life.

C. A. KRAPE.

Unskilled mechanics blame their tools for doing unmechanical work. Our tools were never in such hands.

The work turned out of this shop is mechanical in appearance and in reality. We are prepared to do

Repair Work of Every Description.

Parts of machinery which you may think are broken for good, can often be mended and both time and money saved.

Now is the time to have your buggies and wagons repaired and repainted.

New Work of all Kinds Done to Order.

Work is positively guaranteed.

Our prices are very reasonable.

Give us a call.

W. A. HENNEY.

Livery . . . .

. . . . . D. A. BOOZER
Centre Hall, Pa. - - -


## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

### Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.15 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m. New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.45 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8 57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.50 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 1.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 67 leaves New York 4.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.26 p m, Washington 8.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p. m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m, (week days) arriving at Montandon 8.57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 921, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.30 p. m, Baltimore 4.35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p m.

### LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

| Westward. P M | A.M. | STATIONS. | A M | Eastward. P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 38 | 9 40 | Montandon | 9 15 | 4 55 |
| 1 45 | 9 39 | Lewisburg | 9 05 | 4 47 |
| 1 53 | 9 28 | Biehl | 8 58 | 4 39 |
| 1 57 | 9 42 | Vicksburg | 8 53 | 4 35 |
| 2 05 | 9 50 | Mifflinburg | 8 45 | 4 27 |
| 2 16 | 7 02 | Millmont | 8 33 | 4 16 |
| 2 23 | 7 09 | Glen Iron | 8 26 | 4 09 |
| 2 51 | 7 40 | Paddy Mountain | 8 00 | 3 43 |
| 3 02 | 7 50 | Coburn | 7 50 | 3 32 |
| 3 08 | 7 57 | Zerby | 7 43 | 3 25 |
| 3 17 | 8 05 | Rising Spring | 7 35 | 3 17 |
| 3 23 | 8 11 | Penn Cave | 7 28 | 3 10 |
| 3 30 | 8 18 | Centre Hall | 7 22 | 3 02 |
| 3 55 | 8 24 | Gregg | 7 17 | 2 56 |
| 3 42 | 8 31 | Linden Hall | 7 11 | 2 48 |
| 3 46 | 8 35 | Oak Hall | 7 06 | 2 43 |
| 3 50 | 8 39 | Lemont | 7 02 | 2 38 |
| 3 54 | 8 43 | Dale Summit | 6 57 | 2 34 |
| 4 03 | 8 52 | Pleasant Gap | 6 48 | 2 24 |
| 4 06 | 8 58 | Axemann | 6 45 | 2 21 |
| 4 10 | 9 00 | Bellefonte | 6 40 | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.20 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 20 a m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.50 p. m.

J. B HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. S. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

| Read Down No. 1 | No 3 | No 5 | Nov. 21, 1900. | Read Up. No 6 | No 4 | No 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. m | p. m. | p.m. | Lv. At | p m | p. m. | a. m. |
| †7 10 | †2 40 | †6 30 | ...BELLEFONTE... | 9 02 | 5 10 | 9 40 |
| 7 22 | 2 52 | 6 42 | .....Nigh..... | 8 49 | 4 57 | 9 27 |
| 7 28 | 2 58 | 6 48 | .....Zion..... | 8 43 | 4 51 | 9 21 |
| 7 33 | 3 03 | 6 53 | ...Hecla Park... | 8 38 | 4 46 | 9 16 |
| 7 35 | 3 05 | 6 55 | .....Dunkles..... | 8 36 | 4 44 | 9 14 |
| 7 39 | 3 09 | 6 59 | ...HUBLERSBG... | 8 32 | 4 40 | 9 10 |
| 7 43 | 3 13 | 7 03 | ...Snydertown... | 8 28 | 4 36 | 9 06 |
| 7 46 | 3 16 | 7 06 | ..... Nittany..... | 8 25 | 4 33 | 9 03 |
| 7 48 | 3 18 | 7 09 | .....Huston..... | 8 22 | 4 30 | 9 00 |
| 7 51 | 3 21 | 7 12 | .....LAMAR..... | 8 19 | 4 27 | 8 57 |
| 7 53 | 3 23 | 7 15 | ...Clintondale... | 8 16 | 4 24 | 8 54 |
| 7 57 | 3 27 | 7 19 | ...Kryder's Stg. | 8 12 | 4 19 | 8 49 |
| 8 02 | 3 32 | 7 24 | ....Mackeyville.... | 8 06 | 4 13 | 8 43 |
| 8 08 | 3 38 | 7 30 | ...Cedar Springs. | 7 59 | 4 07 | 8 37 |
| 8 10 | 3 40 | 7 32 | .....Salona..... | 7 57 | 4 05 | 8 35 |
| 8 15 | 3 45 | 7 37 | MILL HALL | †7 52 | †4 00 | †8 30 |
| 1 45 | 8 10 | | .....Jersey Shore..... | 3 25 | | 7 55 |
| 12 20 | 8 4 | Arr. | Wm'PORT | †2 50 | | †7 21 |
| †12 34 | †11 50 | Lve | Wm'PORT | 2 30 | | †6 55 |
| 8 29 | 7 09 | | .....PHILA..... | †8 36 | | †11 36 |
| | | | .....Atlantic City..... | | | |
| | | | .....NEW YORK..... | | | |
| | | | (Via Tamaqua.) | | | |
| †10 40 | ‡9 30 | | .....NEW YORK..... | †4 30 | | ‡9 06 |
| | | | (Via Phila.) | | | |
| p. m | a. m. | Arr | Lve. | a. m | | p. m. |

*Daily. †Week Days. $6 00 p. m. Sunday, ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

### BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

| EASTWARD. 12‖ | 8‖ | 2‖ | STATIONS. | 1‖ | 7‖ | 11‖ | WESTWARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PM | PM | AM | Ar. Lv. | A M | AM | | PM |
| 6 30 | 1 10 | 8 45 | .....Bellefonte..... | 6 30 | 10 30 | | 4 21 |
| 6 20 | 1 02 | 8 40 | .....Coleville..... | 6 37 | 10 37 | | 4 26 |
| 6 16 | 12 58 | 8 37 | ..... Morris..... | 6 40 | 10 42 | | 4 30 |
| 6 10 | 12 54 | 8 33 | .....Whitmer..... | 6 44 | 10 47 | | 4 33 |
| 6 08 | 12 49 | 8 31 | .....Hunters..... | 6 50 | 10 53 | | 4 38 |
| 6 02 | 12 46 | 8 28 | .....Fillmore..... | 6 53 | 10 56 | | 4 42 |
| 5 57 | 12 41 | 8 24 | .....Brisly..... | 7 00 | 11 02 | | 4 47 |
| 5 53 | 12 37 | 8 20 | .....Waddle..... | 7 05 | 11 05 | | 4 52 |
| 5 50 | 12 35 | 8 18 | ....Scotia Crossing.... | 7 08 | 11 08 | | 4 54 |
| 5 36 | 12 26 | 8 07 | .....Krumrine..... | 7 17 | 11 20 | | 5 03 |
| 5 33 | 12 24 | 8 04 | .....Struble..... | 7 20 | 11 24 | | 5 06 |
| 5 31 | 12 22 | 8 02 | .....Inn..... | 7 28 | 11 28 | | 5 08 |
| 5 30 | 12 20 | 8 00 | .....State College..... | 7 30 | 11 30 | | 5 10 |

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‖Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
March 7, 1901.

## Linden Hall.

Harry Horner, who runs McNitt's stave mill on the mountain above town, has been obliged to stop work and take Dr. Kidder's gripp medicine.

Mrs. Lonberger spent several days visiting friends in Bellefonte recently, and Miss Dollie visited that new little niece at Oak Hall.

E. S. Tressler whose sale is billed for the eighteenth, is going to quit farming and expects to locate here until he finds a more suitable place.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, of Altoona, and Miss Anna White, have been visiting at the home of their uncle, James M. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer and little Albert, were among those from this place who spent Saturday in Bellefonte.

Irvin Zeigler, who is spending the winter at Penn Hall, Sundayed with his parents at this place, and while here made his regular trip to Boalsburg.

George Hosterman and Charley Shirk, two of Boalsburg's young sports were attracted to this place Friday evening.

Rev. W. W. Rhoads, of Centre Hall, who has been pastor of the United Evangelical church at this place for the past four years delivered his farewell address to an appreciative audience Sunday afternoon. Rev. Rhoads made many friends while here who will be sorry to lose his good influence and genial companionship.

Messrs. Luther Royer and Clyde Stamm spent Thursday at the county seat.

James Ross, Jr., was made to smile one day last week when he was handed a check for a thousand dollars, it being part of his share of the Tressler estate.

George L. Potter, of Bellefonte, was looking up his interests at this place last week.

J. Andrew Long, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday as the guest of Robert McClellan. Mr. Long was formerly of this place, and expects to move on a farm near Centre Hall in the spring.

## Penn Hall.

Wilson Hazell and wife, of Madisonburg, were guests at the home of D. W. Zeigler one day last week.

C. P. Long moved his saw mill north of the Cross Roads school house where he has started operations on a tract which he recently purchased from Mrs. Mary Grenoble.

John Crader is getting out timber for the purpose of erecting a new house.

Wallace Musser who is engaged in hauling cream for the Spring Mills Creamery Co., has recently extended his route to Linden Hall and Boalsburg.

H. B. Herring, the enterprising lumberman, is busily engaged in taking out prop timber.

Dr. G. R. Frank, of Millheim, is seen daily in town attending to the sick. The Dr. has an extensive practice in this section.

An Easter service will be rendered in the Lutheran church.

There is a good bit of sickness prevailing in this section.

### Temperance Lecture.

Keep away from drinking houses. The other week, February 26th, a young man living near Colyer, went with others to a drinking house, where they indulged in intoxicating drinks, and was brought to Colyer in a shameful condition, which almost ended his life. The person who brought him there tied his horse at Meiss's stable, and left him. Shortly afterwards Geo. Meiss and Wm. Bare went to put their team away, when they found the young man almost dead. It appears that in his drunken stupor he fell with his throat across the board of the sled box, his whole weight resting on it, he being too drunk to raise himself, and when found his tongue was hanging out and he was black in the face. It is supposed he could have lived only a few moments at most, as his own weight was choking him to death. They took him to the home of Wm. Strong, where he was restored to life, but with great difficulty. This should be a warning to all young and old men who indulge in strong drink and also to saloon keepers. Such young men should not be allowed in any saloon, and the keepers of such places be engaged in other business.

It is the duty of the constable to look after such places and report them to the court. If much of that kind of work is done in the future, and saloon or tavern keepers keep on selling intoxicating drinks to such persons, other people will take the matter in hand, if the proper officers will not.

A CITIZEN.

### Large Contract for Explosives.

A. J. Graham, of Philipsburg, has closed a contract for supplying powder, dynamite and other explosives to be used in the construction of the West Branch Valley railroad. The aggregate value of the explosives contracted for is $100,000, which is equal to one twenty-fifth of the contract price of the road.

## Boalsburg

Mrs. Charles Kuhn and son Harry, of Shingletown, visited her two sisters, Mrs. Samuel Kimport and Mrs. Mitchel Stover, at Altoona last week.

Hon. Leonard Rhone and family visited the Keller sisters last Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. George M. Boal and Gotleib Strohmeier, of Centre Hall, were in town Tuesday.

Theodore Boal had a new ice house built last week and had twenty-two loads of ten-inch ice put into it.

Rev. Black and wife and the Misses Ruply were entertained at the home of James M. Ross last Thursday,

Mrs. L. S. Bricker spent part of last week with her sister, at Unionville.

A young school teacher arrived at the home of E. H. Williams last Friday morning and Mr. Williams has made up his mind to keep him.

The Glee Club of this place will hold an entertainment Saturday evening, the 9th; admission ten and fifteen cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbony, of Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, spent several days in town, at the home of Dr. L. E. Kidder. Mrs. Gibbony will remain and nurse Mrs. Kidder, who is dangerously ill.

Wm. Goheen and Elmer Ishler each lost a horse during the last week.

While Laurence Fox and his assistant carpenters were siding the house of Wm. Brouse last Saturday the scaffolding gave way. The men fell about fifteen feet but were not hurt.

Prof. J. [illegible] took a trip to the county seat [illegible], to spend a few hours with a friend who wished to meet him there.

Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of Millheim, was in town last Saturday to attend to some business. All were glad to see him.

Mrs. M A. Woods, who had been visiting her daughter at Marshall, Mo., returned home last Thursday, after a month's delightful visit.

Rev. Leisher had Rev. Rearick fill his pulpit Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Holliday Thursday evening, Rev. Hepler Friday evening, and closed with communion Sunday.

## Coburn.

N. D. Hosterman transacted business at the county seat Monday.

James Burd loaded his household goods Monday, and with his family moved to Patton, where he has secured employment in the Good & Co. clay works.

The recently elected township officers were sworn into office Monday by J. F. Garthoff, Esq.

Emanuel Brown, of Bellefonte, representing the Stark Bros. nursery, of Louisiana, Mo., has been in this section for several days taking orders for choice nursery stock.

The funeral of Mrs. Jacob Ketner last Friday was largely attended by friends and relatives from this section.

Miss Myrtle Fleisher, of Poe Mills, paid her friends at this place a visit over Sunday.

Miss Annie Stover is able to be around again after a brief illness.

Rev. H. W. Buck, pastor of the U. Evangelical church, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night to an appreciative audience.

Mrs. W. P. Ard, of New Columbia, Pa., is visiting her many friends in this section.

Rev. E. H. Gerhart, pastor of the Aaronsburg Lutheran charge, will preach on the subject of "Christ's Sufferings," on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, at this place. All should go and hear him.

The newly elected supervisors began on Tuesday to open the drifted roads in this township.

The township auditors will meet at this place next Monday, March 11, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the supervisors and overseers of the poor.

## Spring Mills.

Some of the wells at this place have gone dry.

Joseph Condo, of State College, is visiting Dr. Braucht and C. P. Long.

Did you sign the remonstrance against Landlord Edward Ruhl? There is not a better regulated hotel in the valley and there is no reason why he should not have license.

Moving time will soon be here and there will be more moving about than there has been for several years.

William Musser has bought the bicycle establishment of Prof. Rearick.

The "Deestrick Skule" entertainment given in the town hall, was fairly well attended; bad roads kept many away.

Among those from a distance who attended Mother Auman's funeral were, Israel Osman and wife, of Flemington, and Wm. Auman, of Johnstown.

Misses Mabelle Keller and Anna Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the home of Hon. Wm. A. Allison.

The rains and thaw have raised the water in Penns creek.

While digging a grave in the Catholic cemetery at Harrisburg James Kennedy, aged eighty-five years, died suddenly of heart failure. When found his body was lying at the bottom of the partly-finished grave.

## Egg Hill.

Constable P. C. Frank is kept busy attending to his official duties.

H. E. Royer shipped his household goods on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning he and his family started for their western home, Bellevue, Ohio. His friends, who are numerous, wish him abundant success in his new home.

The youngest child of Harry Decker has been sick for the last week, but at this writing is improving.

Our affable friend Peter Smith, had the misfortune to be spilled out of his sleigh Saturday, while coming home from Centre Hall. The horse got away but was caught before running a great distance. No casualty; only that Peter left the impression of his long whiskers in the soft, wet snow.

A. C. Alexander, it is reported, will not make public sale of his farming implements and stock, but has sold some of his goods at private sale; he will occupy the Bible home on the hill, about April 1st.

Miss Mazie Frank, after spending the last five or six months in Centre Hall, is at present at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Frank.

Miss Edith Royer expects to go to Coburn in the near future, and will help in looking after the wants of the guests at the Coburn House during the coming spring and summer.

Speer Hettinger and his little daughter Ida, are both on the sick list.

### Ship Subsidy a Sham.

A strenuous effort is being made to bring to the support of Mr. Hanna's pet measure of subsidizing ostensibly our entire merchant marine, although in reality only a small portion of it, that sentiment in favor of protective tariff laws which has so long swayed our governmental policy. But it is not alone among the ranks of those who are opposed to high tariffs or who advocate their abolition entirely that opposition to ship subsidies exists, for even among the stanchest protectionists there are many who fail to see why a steamship company should be paid by the government for running a ship any more than individuals should be paid for building houses or raising wheat. The whole argument in favor of protection is assumedly based on the idea that the fostering of certain classes of industries will stimulate the development of others, and it is quite possible to design ship subsidy schemes which will, ostensibly at least, work on this theory.

In order to do this, however, it is scarcely necessary to point out that whatever bonus there may be must be earned by increasing the facilities for carrying goods and passengers, preferably the former, in the largest quantities possible. Yet in the face of this the measure now pending in the senate offers no inducement to the carriers to cater to increased trade, for it is so drawn that the subsidy which vessels would earn is practically irrespective of the cargoes that they carry. As the minority report again points out, "admitting that the public may gain something by the voyage of a ship which carries out a full cargo of American products, no one will claim that the public gains anything if the ship carries no cargo." Yet it is exactly this contingency for which the bill artfully provides. Not content with carefully safeguarding the interests of the favored corporations in whose special behalf it has been prepared against a loss of all their subsidy in case they should by bad luck fail to have a response made by shippers to such facilities as they may offer, in effect it insures them against any loss of subsidy, no matter how total may be the absence of demand for these facilities, which demand alone could be an adequate public excuse for assisting the vessel lines. Little wonder then that so many stanch Republican protectionists should repudiate the effort to make this piece of legislative favoritism the first fruits of an election won by a marshaling of the hosts in support of sound currency.

Recently while Henry C. Krebs, of Troxelville, was helping to dehorn some cattle he accidentally caught his right thumb in the machine and cut it off midway between the end and first joint.

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We have just received a complete line of Johnson Bros. Queensware and Glassware, also a lot of Dry Goods and Notions.

Your patronage is always appreciated, no matter how small your purchase. You may rest assured it will be our constant aim to sell you the best goods that can be obtained, and at reasonable prices.

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left at reduced prices. Also a small lot of
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DON'T MISS SEEING THEM.
Parties who purchase to the amount of $5.00 will get one bottle of Furniture Polish FREE and toll paid.
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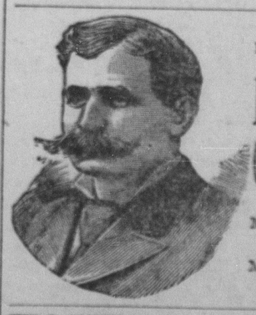

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### HOW MANY?

What schemes of empire every day are planned,
Never to be;
What golden ships are every hour manned,
And lost at sea.
What brilliant hopes do every minute rise majestical,
To longed-for goals of fair and sunny skies,
From which they fall.
What bright new dreams are dreamed away in peace
That lasts not long,
What fond desires yearning for release,
Are breathed in song.
What songs are sung that vanish with the day,
In darkest night,
What daring spirits forever pass away,
In bitter fight.

W. SYDNEY HILLYER.

## The Separation Deed.

BY EDWARD F. SPENCE.

"It is usual, I believe," he said, "before dissolving partnership, to take accounts. Let us see what we each brought into the firm."

"You begin," she answered.

"I brought fair ability, energy, ambition, a decent position, means of comfortable life, an unblemished name; every one said I wasn't a 'bad sort,' and more than all, I brought deep, true, passionate love."

Said the woman—

"I brought beauty"—her statement was splendidly true—"youth. Perhaps little else, for it was generous of you to marry the daughter of an undischarged bankrupt."

"What have we got out of our marriage?" continued the husband. "Let me speak. Of course the honeymoon was a failure; poets and novelists"—he spoke bitterly—"tell wicked, ridiculous lies about honeymoons; they are never wholly happy—unless, perhaps, when it is the wife's second honeymoon. After that, three months of exquisite, almost mad, joy; then four months of happiness, followed by three of contentment, ending in a year of gradually increasing misery."

"Of course the honeymoon was a failure," she answered. "The next three months were happy, the following four not bad, the subsequent three indifferent, and the year was intolerable. You got more out of the business than I, for you put more in. Alas! I had not the beautiful mad love as capital, and yet—"

"And yet," interrupted the man, misunderstanding, "you have wasted that capital, and the beautiful mad love is gone; and I, who once would have died for you, more than that, would have lived disgracefully for you—I do not believe in the 'loved I not honor more'—am content to dissolve partnership, willing that we should part as friends."

"Content? Willing?" she asked. Tell me, what do you regret most?"

"I regret my bankruptcy," he said. "I began our partnership with what I thought a splendid, inexhaustible fund of love. I look back to moments of happiness beyond description, and now I am insolvent in love. After all, I believe," he continued, with a pleasant, manly smile, "I believe that it is 'better to have loved and lost,' even if it be the love and not the sweetheart that one has lost. Do you regret nothing? What clings in your mind?" She shook her head. "Come, you should tell me. There, on the table near you, is the deed of dissolution, the separation deed—it hasn't ever been engrossed on parchment, but it is printed on paper; at the end are two seals. We execute the dissolution deed by putting our fingers on the seals; the partnership was executed with our lips. In a quarter of an hour Mr. Hawkins, the lawyer, will be here to witness the execution. Tell me."

She shook her head again—her splendid head, regular in features, delightful in complexion, crowned with gorgeous auburn hair, illumined by deep, large, violet eyes.

"You regret nothing?"

With a sigh she answered:

"I regret that you have cast your pearls before me. I regret that I have misprized and lost your love, that I gave you little in return. I regret that my very inability to return your love truly has irritated me by making me feel your debtor; that feeling of irritation has helped to make you miserable and me miserable, too."

"I did not use the word regret quite in that sense," he answered. "I meant, is there nothing you look back to of happiness that yet lives in your memory?"

She put down the fan that had fluttered in her tender hands, and, with half a smile, half a blush, answered:

"There is one thing, one moment, that I regret."

He rose and walked up and down the room, the daintily furnished room, everything in which was a note in a dead love song.

"A year ago, almost to the day, certainly tomorrow, we were at Etables, you recollect."

"It was for economy I went, because it was ridiculously cheap and very pretty, and I hated Boulogne."

"I remember how we wandered about; how, alas, we quarreled in the lovely pine woods—or, to be true, I quarreled and you suffered—and the splendid sea shore, where I said bitter things, because my friends were at Trouville and I at the quiet Paris Plage, and you were sad and silent."

"My dear," he interrupted, "I was greatly to blame."

"Hush! you must not interrupt. Then, one day, we took a boat, a clumsy boat, and sailed out, despite the warnings of the fishermen. I didn't care what happened; we had quarreled—or rather I, at lunch, said harsh things."

"My dear," he interrupted, "there were faults on both sides; they rendered life intolerable and love impossible, but—"

"Hush! We rode out; you had the sculls and I steered; at least, I lay in the stern and splashed the waves with my hands—the hands you used to kiss so often."

She paused, and looked at the hands—firm, plump and white, and decked with lovely rings of curious workmanship. He, too, looked at them, and sighed. She sighed.

"But out we went. Then the skies became dark, the water darkened, too, and grew rough, and you tried to turn; we were far, far away from shore; you must have been looking at me instead of the land, or you would have seen that we were floating fast in a current. With an effort you brought the boat round and pulled for safety. Oh! you looked splendid. Your thin jersey showed the lines of your strong, supple body, and the muscles of your arms and chest rose superbly, and your manly face, flushed and firm, fascinated me."

The man smiled half scornfully.

"You pulled hard, and I don't think I was frightened. I didn't care what happened. Then the rotten oar cracked, and you bound it round with your handkerchief; but it was still weak, so you tore off a long strip of my petticoat to bind it with, and we drifted, drifted out. When at last you tried again, it snapped, and the blade fell into the sea. Then you came to me, in the stern, and took the tiller from my hands. You put your arm round my waist, and said, 'Do not be afraid, dear wife!' I knew we were drifting out to the open sea, storm and death, and was aware that you knew it. 'Don't be afraid, little wife' you said, and suddenly put your arms round my neck."

"I remember."

"Yes, I know; let me go on. You brought my face to yours, and laid your lips on mine. Oh, that kiss—that kiss! It still stings on my lips. In it I felt the depth of your love; I felt that I loved you—felt that we were man and wife, and the only beings alive on land and sea. That kiss is what I regret—that kiss, the one moment of rapture in my life."

She paused.

"I remember."

"Why did that foolish steamer save us? I could have died there, happy in your arms—quite happy."

"Yes, quite. To think that we quarrelled within a week—at least, I did—and things went worse than ever afterward! What are we women made of? The old song is wrong—we are made of gall, and wormwood and marble. To think that we are here, and that paper lies there! You've acted very handsomely, allowing me more than half your income, and letting me keep the flat."

"Do you think I could live in it after you have gone?" he answered with a break in his voice. "There's nothing in it that does not speak of you—it's a graveyard of memories."

She looked at him over the fan and saw tears in his eyes. Then she rose and walked across the room.

"Herbert," she said, in a timid voice, after a long pause, "it is 4 o'clock. He will be here in five short minutes to see that gruesome deed executed."

The man bowed his head and hid his face in his hands.

She took out her handkerchief—a ridiculous bit of lawn and lace—and touched her eyes.

"Herbert, to-morrow is just a year after that day; the night train starts at 8 o'clock. If we went to Etaples, we might find that kiss again."

He jumped up, tears in his eyes and a smile on his lips.

"You mean to say——"

He caught her in his arms and pressed his lips long and passionately on her mouth.

"I don't think we really need go to Etaples," she said, with a smile, after a long pause, "but it will be a pleasant little—honeymoon."

He rang the bell, told the servant to tell Mr. Hawkins that no one was at home, and she bade the girl pack her things instantly. When the girl left the room, they both took hold of the deed, and slowly, gravely tore it into a great many small pieces.

"It is a new way," he observed, "of executing deeds of separation."—The Hearthstone.

### An Absent-minded Minister.

Some few weeks ago a noted minister went to one of the local railroad stations to meet a friend. Upon entering the station and looking around, he saw an elegantly dressed woman, who apparently was about to board a train.

She was carrying a number of parcels in her arms, and, besides, had with her three or four children that with great difficulty she was trying to help along. The clergyman approached the lady and offered his assistance, which she accepted, afterward thanking him very graciously for the kindness.

The train moved out of sight and he went on his way thinking of the endless opportunities one has for doing good, when all at once he discovered he was carrying a beautiful silk umbrella with pearl and gold trimmings.

Since that time the reverend gentleman has very little to say on the subject of "Courtesy to Strangers."

And the umbrella is still unused.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE AFRICAN TREK OX.

### Its Use as a Transport and How its Best Work is Done.

At the present moment, when the efficiency of our army in South Africa largely depends on the stability of its transport, it may not be amiss to consider the capabilities of the trek, or transport ox, who, after all, despite mules and traction engines, is the mainstay of South African transport. The imperial authorities in the Cape Colony and Natal are now busily engaged in buying all the available ox transports they can, as is testified by their numerous advertisements in colonial papers.

Oxen are less expensive than mules. They are slow, but sure, never doing more than three miles an hour, or twenty miles a day, which is considered a good trek. The Zulu ox is the best bred animal, but small and unserviceable when compared with the bastard Zulu, or Natal ox, which thrives on both the "sour" veldt, or coast grass, and the "sweet," or upcountry veldt. Oxen, however, require very careful handling, and must on no account be overdriven; they must have at least six hours a day for grazing purposes. In the winter, which is coming on now, they can find a picking on the parched veldt, where a mule or horse would fail. They are, naturally, in poor condition till the green grass of the spring arrives in September. They are very liable to lung sickness and red water, and whole spans sometimes perish from these fell diseases. In the winter time they suffer terribly from the cold, and on no account should they be worked in the rain during that season, for, among other things, the yoke, when wet, gives them sore necks, thus rendering them useless. The ox's best work is done at night time, and moonlight treks are the usual thing with "transport riders" after their teams have been grazing all day. They are never kept under the yoke for more than eight hours during the day, two stretches of four hours each. From 4 o'clock to 8 in the morning and from 6 o'clock to 10 at night are the favorite hours for treking.

As to their haulage capacity, a "span" or team of eighteen oxen will easily draw a buck wagon (weighing a little over a ton), loaded to 6,000 pounds, over the South African roads, many of which are little better than tracks across the veldt. Twenty miles a day for a heavy baggage column in such a country as South Africa is really good going.

One of the great merits of the ox wagon is the simplicity of its harness. The two beasts nearest the wagon draw from a pole (disselboom), on which the yoke is fastened, and the couples in front are attached to a wire or hide rope, known as the trektouw, to which the yokes are fastened by riems, or thongs of hide. Any breakage or deficiency in such tackle can easily be made good, as it is free from the complexities of a set of harness. Prudent transport riders invariably "outspan" their team at the approach of a thunderstorm, if their trektouw be of wire or chain, as whole spans have been destroyed by lightning through neglecting this precaution.

In the convoys to the troops not more than fifty wagons are dispatched at one time, and, if the road permit, six and more are driven abreast. The second division usually starts in half an hour after the first. Nearly all the wagons in use in the present campaign are built locally, made of strong colonial woods and constructed without springs. Only two men are required to manage each wagon—a driver and a "voorlooper," or leader of the team—both of whom are nearly always trained Kaffirs.

At present large numbers of these wagons are being hired from colonists at the rate of $15 to $20 a day, the imperial government making good any losses that may occur in the span.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Curious Effect of a Lightning Flash.

The following story, printed in the Electrical World, describes an unusually complicated case of cause and effect, and demonstrates the danger of keeping loaded firearms near telephone receivers: In the town of Bateyville, in southern Louisiana, A. Gautreaux conducts a store, dealing in diversified merchandise. Mr. Gautreaux has his store equipped with a double-barrelled shotgun and a telephone. The combination seems to have worked well until the other day, when a thunderstorm passed over Bateyville, and a lightning bolt made its way into the store over the telephone wire. The electricity leaped from the transmitter to the shotgun and caused the discharge of both its barrels. Two heavy charges of buckshot betook themselves through the side of the building, narrowly escaped a group of men gathered for shelter to the leeward of the store, and proceeded into the landscape. The episode would ordinarily have ended here, but a Mr. P. Ayre, in a neighboring shed, much startled by the explosion of the gun, in his excitement and a arm grasped with a frantic clutch a rapidly revolving buzz-saw near which he was working, and as a result lost several fingers and severely mangled both hands.

### Electric Fans in the Orchard.

It is stated that electric power from the Niagara River is to play a part in agriculture in that region. A power company has contracted with several farmers to run transmission lines to their farms, and it is the intention of the farmers to place electric fans over their peach trees and run them at night. It is claimed a circulation of air will prevent frost attacking the trees.

## PERFECTION IN WIGS.

### Some Not to be Distinguished From Nature—Lifelike Beards Also.

"Wigs," said a wig maker, "are now made vastly more natural and lifelike in appearance than formerly. There was a time when a wig was plainly a wig; when if you met in the street a man wearing one, you would say: 'There goes a man with a wig.' But you couldn't say that now of the best wigs.

"More difficult still to make in a natural and lifelike manner is hair to be worn on the face, as beard and mustaches. Such an article might be necessary to cover a wound or the mark of a surgical operation. This is now done so perfectly that the presence of any false work would never be suspected, even on the closer inspection to which the face would naturally be subjected.

"Here, for instance, is a man who, to cover the mark of an operation on his upper lip, wears a mustache; but he is in these days provided with one that is in appearance so perfectly natural that nobody would ever take it for anything but the growth of nature. Here is a man, for instance, wearing a beard, who has burned one side of his face, say under the ear. Of course that place must be filled up, and there is made to be worn there a patch of false beard. Every morning, as regularly as he puts on his clothes, the wearer puts on that patch of beard, and it is so perfectly made and adjusted and matched that nobody would ever for a moment even suspect its presence. There are more cases of this sort—that is, of false hair worn on the face—than you would think.

"There have been stories of the men who owned a large number of wigs made up with the hair of different lengths, which were worn in succession so as to represent the natural growth of the hair. I imagine these stories to be fiction. I have never known of such a case at least. What a man who has to wear a wig commonly does is to have one made for him suitable to him and to his years as to its color, and cut and trimmed and fashioned generally in the manner in which he would commonly wear his hair.

"I knew of a case once in which a man who had for years worn a wig of dark hair had one made of gray hair dyed dark, all but a little of it, close to the scalp. His hair looked now as though he had been long accustomed to having it dyed, but had stopped that and was letting it come out of its natural color. His friends now made a discovery; or rather this touch of gray at the roots of the hair let them into a secret, and they said: 'Hello! So-and-so's hair was dyed!'

"Now, that was a striking and unusual way of making a wig look natural, but it is not unusual for a man to wear wigs of changing colors with his own changing years; wearing wigs more and more gray as he grows older. Thus a man may start in his more youthful years with a brown wig, and then as he advances in years come to have his wig sprinkled with gray just as nature would have mixed his hair, his wigs growing grayer with years, just as his hair would have done.

"Gray hair is the most costly hair, and gray wigs the most costly wigs. The cost of wigs varies according to the color of the hair and the work that is one way or another put upon them. Of course there are cheaper wigs, but a life-like wig would cost perhaps $25. The most expensive of wigs would run up perhaps to $70. These prices would be for men's wigs. Fine wigs for women might cost as much as $200.

"The life of a man's wig would ordinarily be about a year, though a man not in any way limited as to money and not stinting himself in spending it would buy two wigs a year.

"Of course, there are wig makers in other cities besides New York, but the most highly skilled workers are to be found here."—New York Sun.

### A Poor Detective.

Great men very often have not only the quality of absent-mindedness, but a sort of simplicity of intelligence which might be called foolishness in people known to be less gifted than who was chancellor of the exchequer in the late Liberal ministry in England, and who is beyond question a highly gifted man and able statesman, tells a story of this kind of simplicity at his own expense.

He had suspected for some time that a man servant in his employ had been stealing money from him. At last he resolved to set a trap for the man. Taking a handful of gold coins, he laid them down on his writing-desk and went out. Presently he sent this servant to the room to fetch some article. When John had returned, he went promptly to his room to see if the coins had been touched.

On the table, in the place where he had left them, were gold coins. But were there as many as he had left? He did not know, for he had neglected to count them before he laid them down.

"By this incident you see," said Sir William, in telling the story, "that I was born to be chancellor of the exchequer!"

This is a humorous conclusion of the matter, more worthy the recital of an American than that of an Englishman.

Iron-barred windows in residences are no longer peculiar in Spain. They have appeared in American mansions since the kidnappers began operations.

Philadelphia has the largest city hall in the world.

# PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

### The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

### WOMAN FALLS DEAD FROM FRIGHT.

**Drunken Maniac Flourishing a Butcher Knife Dashes Into a Room With Fatal Results to a Witness--Panic at a Spelling Bee--Several Persons Were Injured in a Schoolhouse in Mercer County--Other Live News.**

Several persons were injured, two seriously, by the collapse of the floor and a panic that followed in No. 4 Schoolhouse at Kile, Mercer county. A spelling bee was being held and the room was packed with scholars and spectators, about 200 being present. Twenty people standing around the stove when the floor collapsed were precipitated into the cellar, a distance of about 10 feet. The stove coming to pieces a large amount of burning coals were turned out on the floor, and it was with much difficulty the building was saved from destruction. Some one shouted "Fire" and all in the room made a wild rush for the single exit. The weaker ones were trampled under foot and several were nearly suffocated. When the excitement had subsided the injured were removed to nearby houses and surgeons summoned, who dress d their injuries. Only one out of those who fell into the cellar was hurt.

John Hazlett, of Allegheny, went crazy and rushed into the house of John Roberts, at New Castle, and, whirling a large butcher knife menacingly over his head, frightened Miss Mary Roberts so badly that she died in a few minutes. There were several women in the house when Hazlett bounced into the room. He rushed at them with all the fury of a wild beast. Three fainted and the others ran screaming rom the house. The police had followed him and took him into custody. Miss Roberts never revived from her fright. Hazlett will be placed in an asylum.

A window-smashing thief operating in the western part of the town of Chester has so far eluded the police, but nightly he is at work and up to date a dozen stores here have been robbed. After smashing the window of J. Rosenberg's store, the thief was shot at by the aroused proprietor. At the next corner the thief aroused Scott Grace, and escaped without any plunder. A square below, however, the store of Daniel Toohey was robbed and a small sum of money and several bottles of whiskey secured.

The general fund of the State Treasury contained $4,527,184.98 at the close of business for February. Eastern banks held the following sums: Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Philadelphia, $1,154,031.25; Chester National Bank, Chester, $15,000; Chester National Bank, Media, $10,000; Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, $180,000; National Bank, Germantown, $25,000; Quaker City National, Philadelphia, $664,256.92.

Louis Sterling, of Titusville, came near losing his life by the hand of his son Amos, who, with a companion named Donahay, made an assault on the parent and two brothers. The old man was shot in the head and arm with a revolver in the hands of Amos, who at last accounts was still at large. The father may recover.

J. Kassan, of Corning, N. Y., a fireman of the New York Central Railroad, met death in a peculiar manner at Williamsport. While the train was running at high speed a flue on the engine burst, causing a blinding flash of flame to shoot up. Kassan became frightened by the explosion and flash and jumped from the engine, fracturing his skull.

The William A. Colliery at Duryea, owned by the Connell Coal Company, was sold to the Lehigh Valley Company. The price is said to be $2,000,000. The president of the Connell Coal Company is Congressman William Connell.

Application will be made at Harrisburg on Monday, March 25, for a charter for the Sharon Coke Company. The incorporators are F. H. Buhl, John Stevenson, Jr., J. P. Whitla, Sharon; Senator William Flinn and George W. Darr, Pittsburg. The company will erect coke ovens at the Sharon Steel Works and will employ 200 hands.

As Charles Bangson was passing the residence of Mrs. Jessie Hughes, at Oriole he heard cries of distress coming from the house, of which she was the sole occupant. Upon an investigation the woman was found in a dying condition and almost stiff with cold. She died a few hours later.

The managers of the Hess and Goldsmith Silk Mills, Wilkes-Barre, shut down the mills and declare they will not reopen them until the strikers are ready to give in and go back to work. They say they have turned the strike into a lockout. The strike has been on for two months and the mill has been running with a small force.

Jacob Weber, a wealthy and well-known farmer of Eby's P. O., Salisbury Township, is missing and grave doubts as to his safety are entertained. Several days ago he went to Lancaster and sold his tobacco crop for $200. A search is being instituted for the missing man.

Maud Smith, a 14-year-old daughter of Charles O. Smith, of Stowe, was fatally burned while kindling a fire in the kitchen stove. In her agony she ran to the yard and plunged into a barrel of water, from which her mother lifted her in an unconscious condition.

The Pottsville Board of Trade has succeeded in securing a satin mill, with a capital of $50,000, for Pottsville. The board and five banking institutions of the town raised $18,000 as the local contribution to the project.

An incendiary attempted to burn a row of frame houses between Kerlin and Ulrich streets, Chester, by setting fire to a quantity of paper piled against the framework. A boy discovered the blaze and notified the police.

John McMenany, a contractor working on a new furnace for the Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, fell fifty feet from a scaffold and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Sarah Patterson, wife of J. L. Patterson, cashier of the Burgettstown National Bank, was struck by a freight train and instantly killed.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

### General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Jobbing trade in groceries, hardware and iron specialties has further gained in volume in the East and retail business has been good, except for a slow movement of some descriptions of dry goods, notably clothing, of which dealers fear they must carry over unusually large stocks. In the West and Southwest, however, the season has been satisfactory.

"The greatest industrial combination ever arranged, that providing for the union of the leading steel interests, has not directly affected business as yet, and may not do so, otherwise than by removing some of the unnecessary competition from the industry.

"Nominal quotations of iron and steel are misleading. According to published lists it appears that, while pig iron has steadily advanced for many weeks, little change has occurred in finished products. This discrepency is due to the figures fixed by the various pools and associations, but at which it is impossible to secure prompt deliveries. Actual business is done at extensive advances over these prices, billets selling at $21 at Pittsburg, or more than a dollar above the nominal rate, while plates, bars and structural shapes are only available when special terms are offered.

"Even on distant deliveries mills are asking higher figures and every line of steel production at Pittsburg has already covered full contracts for the next two months, while there is a general feeling that material advances will occur before May 1. Bessemer pig iron sold this week at $15.25 and gray forge at $14, prices that have not been equaled since early in August.

"Coke production is enormous and Connellsville prices at last show a definite advance.

"Further increase appears in sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets, 8,830,500 pounds changing hands for the week against 8,528,500 in the previous week. A year ago total transactions were less than half the present week's operations.

"Domestic crop conditions are encouraging and the best explanation of strength is found in Atlantic exports during February, wheat flour included, amounting to 10,348,204 bushels against 7,671,552 last year and 14,730,262 bushels of corn, against 12,724,645 in 1900."

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

#### Baltimore.

Flour—Baltimore Best Patent... 4.75a
High Grade Extra..... 4.25a
Cornmeal, per 100 pounds... 1.10a1.20
Buckwheat Flour, per 100 lbs.2.15a2.35
Hominy, per bbl..... 2.60a2.70
Hominy Grits, per bbl..... 2.60a2.70

Wheat.—No. 2 red 77¾; steamer No. 2 red, 75¾; sample lots, 70a77. Western opened firmer; March 76¼a77.

Corn.—Quote white nominally at 47a48 and yellow at 46a47c. Cob corn 2.40 per bbl.

Oats.—White No. 2, 32¼; white, No. 3, 31a31½c.; No. 3, 28½a29c.; mixed, No 4, 27½a28c.

Rye.—Quote: No. 2 rye in car lots, 54c. nominal; No. 3, rye, 50c.; No. 2 Western rye, 56½c. Bag lots nearby quotable at from 50a53c. per bushel.

Mill Feed.—$18.00 per ton; medium do, $17.50.

Hay.—Market quiet and about steady. No. 1 timothy, $17.00; No. 2 timothy, $16.50; No. 3, timothy, $15.00a15.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $15.50a16.00; No. 2, clover mixed, $14.00a15.00; No. 1 clover, $15.00a15.50; No. 2 clover, $13.50a14.50.

Cloverseed.—New Western clover, on spot, at 11c per lb, and choice do at 11¼c.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Onions, per bushel, $1.25. Cabbage, New York, per ton, $12.00a15.00; do, home grown per 100, $2.50a3.00. Celery, per dozen, 40a60c. Apples, per bbl. $2.00a4.00. Oranges, Florida, per box, $2.00a3.00. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl., $8.00a10.00.

Potatoes.—White Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, per bushel, 45a50c.; do, New York, primes, per bushel, 50a53c.; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 50a55c. Sweets—Eastern Shore, kiln dried truck, per bbl. $1.25a1.50.

Beans and Peas.—New York, marrow, choice hand picked, $2.40a2.45; do do medium, do do, $2.20a2.25. Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice, new, $1.65.

Provisions.—Bulk shoulders, 7½c; do short ribs, 8¼c; clear sides, 8¾c; bacon shoulders, 8¼c. Sugar cured breasts, 10¾c; sugar cured shoulders, 8¼c. Hams—Small, 11½c; large, 11½c. Lard—Best refined, pure, in tierces, 8½c; in tubs, 8¾c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, $15.00.

Live poultry—Winter chickens, 2 lbs. and under, 14a16c. Ducks, 10a13c. Turkeys, 9a13c. Geese, apiece, 50a65c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, 10a13c. Ducks, 12a13c. Chickens, 9a11c. Geese, 9a10c. Capons, 10a14c.

Butter.—The market is steady.
Creamery Separator .....24a24½
Creamery Gathered Cream .....21a22
Creamery Imitation .....18a19

Eggs—Fresh laid eggs, 17½a18c.

Dressed Hogs.—Choice lightweights, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per lb. 6½a6¾c.; Southern Maryland and Virginia, per lb., 6½c.

#### Philadelphia.

Wheat steady; contract grade, February, 77a77½c. Corn firm, ¼c. higher; No. 2, mixed, February, 44¼a44½c. Oats, steady. No. 2 white clipped, 33c. Butter firm; prints, ½a1c. higher; fancy Western creamery, 24c.; do do prints, 23½c.; do nearby prints, 25c. Eggs firm 2c. higher; fresh nearby, 18c.; do Western, 18c.; do Southwestern, 18c.; do Southern, 16c. Cheese steady; New York full creameries, fancy, small, 11¾a12c.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Porto Rico has a cigarmakers' union.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has a free skating rink.

The Patternmakers' Union, of Boston insures tools.

The New South Wales Parliament has passed an old-age pension law.

One woman to every ten men worked for wages fifty years ago. Now the ratio is one to four.

At Boston Alderman Tinkham offered a preamble and resolution that the city own and control all subways that may be built in the future.

**Always Willing to Oblige.**

It was a Texas town, and a long-limbed Texan was making across the public square toward the courthouse with a revolver in his hand when he was stopped by a man, who asked:

"Are you on your way to the courthouse?"

"Yes sir; I am," was the reply.

"Going to shoot anybody?"

"Yes, sir—Lawyer Johnson. If it hadn't been for him I shouldn't have lost my case yesterday. Yes, sir, going to fill him full of lead."

"Are you in any great hurry about it?"

"No special hurry, but when I have shooting on hand I like to get if off my minds as soon as possible."

"Of course, but you see, Lawyer Johnson is now arguing a case for me and won't be through for forty minutes. He's going to win it for sure if not interrupted, and if you will only hold on for awhile you will do me a great favor."

"Why, certainly—glad you mentioned it. No hurry about the shooting, so as it comes off to-day, and you can count on me. Have a drink with you? With the greatest of pleasure, and if Johnson is a particular friend of yours I'll shoot him as softly as I can and give him every show to die like a gentleman."

**Better Late Than Never.**

"You may recall me, sir, as the man who eloped with your daughter about a year ago."

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

"I may be a little bit tardy, but I have come to offer you my congratulations."


# ALARMING MORTALITY.

## Noticeable Among the Weak and Ailing.

## Spring the Time Death Reaps Its Largest Harvest.

### There Is a Way of Eluding the Grim Destroyer.

Every Spring it is noticeable how many people are taken away that we have been accustomed to see in our daily life.

Statistics show that at no other season of the year does so many deaths occur.

Especially large is the mortality among weak and sickly people.

The reason for this is apparent. The body that is weakened by age or disease has much to contend with during the Winter months. Insufficient exercise frequently has been taken. Too much starchy and fatty foods have been eaten. The system has been allowed to become run down, and when Spring comes with its bright, sunshiny days, older people will begin to realize that their vitality has become very low. The same thing is true of people who are naturally sickly and weak.

This is the season of the year when even a strong person feels at his worst. That tired, restless feeling is experienced by too many.

There need not be as many deaths this year as usually take place. A little care will ward off many Spring funerals. If one is weak or ailing they should take time by the forelock and take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This great medicine has been in many cases, and will continue to be, the means by which the black angel of Death has been driven from the threshold. It dispels the grim destroyer in a scientific way, for it purifies the blood and gives strength and vitality to the nerves. It tones up and restores to a healthy condition all of the great life-giving organs of the body.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will enable those who take it to throw off little ills that prove dangerous only when they attack a system already wasted and weakened.

From many people, who have experienced benefit from this greatest of all life-lengtheners comes the following from the famous General Longstreet of 1217 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. He says:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony with many others for Dr. Greene's Remedy, which I have used with highly beneficial results and I am able to recommend its virtues from experience. I have used it for catarrh and have derived help."

Mr. Wellington Hynes, Elizabethtown, N. Y., writes:

"I feel it my duty to tell how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura has done me. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night and everything worried me. I had no appetite and could not work, my head ached all the time and there was an all-gone feeling in my stomach and I was always looking on the dark side of everything. I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. I can now do as much work as is expected of a man my age. I advise any one who is troubled to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. Do not go to a doctor, but get a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura. It is cheaper than a doctor's bill."

The latter part of Mr. Hynes's advice might be profitably disregarded, however, if you should feel you would like the advice of a physician. You can have such advice and have it free if you will write or call on the greatest known blood and nerve specialist, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.


**The Arkansas Chaplain's Prayer.**

One of the strangest prayers that we remember to have read comes from Chaplain Noe, of the Arkansas House of Representatives:

"O Lord, we thank Thee that we are not in the lunatic asylum this morning, nor considered fit subjects for the same."

The innuendo seems to be that some other morning the case might be different.


If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.


The Chinese caligraphist uses two colors—black and red.

# THE PRINTED WORD.

## Dr. Talmage Says Sacred Stupidity and Laziness is Rebuked by Christ.

### A Call for a Warm Friendship Between Those Who Preach the Gospel and Those Who Make Newspapers.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a warm friendship between those who preach the gospel and those who make newspapers, the spoken word and the printed word to go side by side; text, Luke xvi, 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

Sacred stupidity and solemn incompetency and sanctified laziness are here rebuked by Christ. He says worldlings are wider awake for opportunities than are Christians. Men of the world grab occasions, while Christian people let the most valuable occasions drift by unimproved. That is the meaning of our Lord when He says, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

A marked illustration of the truth of that maxim is in the slowness of the Christian religion to take possession of the secular press. The opportunity is open, and has been for some time open, but the ministers of religion are for the most part allowing the golden opportunity to pass unimproved. That the opportunity is open I declare from the fact that all the secular newspapers are glad of any religious facts or statistics that you present them. Any animated and stirring article relating to religious themes they would gladly print. They thank you for any information in regard to churches. If a wrong has been done to any Christian church or Christian institution, you could go into any newspaper office of the land and have the real truth stated. Dedication services, ministerial ordinations and pastoral installations, cornerstone laying of a church, anniversary of a charitable society will have reasonable space in any secular journal if it have previous notice given.

If I had some great injustice done me, there is not an editorial or reportorial room in the United States into which I could not go and get myself set right, and that is true of any well-known Christian man.

Why, then, does not our glorious Christianity embrace these magnificent opportunities? I have before me a subject of first and last importance: How shall we secure the secular press as a mightier reenforcement to religion and the pulpit?

The first thing toward this result is cessation of indiscriminate hostility against newspapardom. You might as well denounce the legal profession because of the shysters or the medical profession because of the swindling bargain makers as to slambang newspapers because there are recreant editors and unfair reporters and unclean columns. Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, was about to destroy his types and extinguish the art because it was suggested to him that printing might be suborned into the service of the devil, but afterward he bethought himself that the right use of the art might more than overcome the evil use of it, and so he spared the type and the intelligence of all following ages. But there are many to-day in the depressed mood of Gutenberg, with uplifted hammer, wanting to pound to pieces the type, who have not reached his better mood in which he saw the art of printing to be the rising sun of the world's illumination.

If, instead of fighting newspapers, we spend the same length of time and the same vehemence in marshaling their help in religious directions, we would be as much wiser as the man who gets consent of the railroad superintendent to fasten a car to the end of a rail train shows better sense than he who runs his wheelbarrow up the track to meet and drive back the Chicago limited express.

The silliest thing that a man ever does is to fight a newspaper, for you may have the floor for utterance perhaps for one day in the week, while the newspaper has the floor every day in the week.

Napoleon, though a mighty man, had many weaknesses, and one of the weakest things he ever did was to threaten that if the English newspapers did not stop their adverse criticism of himself he would, with 400,000 bayonets, cross the channel for their chastisement.

Don't fight newspapers. Attack provokes attack. Better wait until the excitement blows over, and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience and common sense and equipoise of disposition.

It ought to be a mighty sedative that there is an enormous amount of common sense in the world, and you will eventually be taken for what you are really worth, and you cannot be puffed up, and you cannot be written down, and if you are the enemy of good society that fact will come out, and if you are the friend of good society that fact will be established.

I know what I am talking about, for I can draw on my own experience. All the respectable newspapers, as far as I know, are my friends now. But many of you remember the time when I was the most continuously and meanly attacked man in this country. God gave me grace not to answer back, and I kept silence for ten years, and much grace was required. What I said was perverted and twisted into just the opposite of what I did say. There were millions of people who believed that there was a large sofa in my pulpit, although we never had anything but a chair, and that during the singing by the congregation I was accustomed to lie down on that sofa and dangle my feet over the end. Lying New York correspondents for ten years misrepresented our church services. But we waited, and people from every neighborhood of Christendom came there, to find the magnitude of the falsehoods concerning the church and concerning myself. A reaction set in, and soon we had justice, full justice, more than justice, and as much overpraise as once we had underappreciation, and no man that ever lived was so much indebted to the newspaper press for opporunity to preach the gospel as I am.

Young men in the ministry, young men in all professions and occupations, wait. You can afford to wait. Take rough misrepresentation as a Turkish towel to start up your languid circulation or a system of massage or Swedish movement, whose pokes and pulls and twists and thrusts are salutary treatment.

There is only one person you need to manage, and that is yourself. Keep your dispositions sweet by communion with Christ, who answered not again, get society of genial people and walk out in the sunshine with your hat off and you will come out all right. And don't join the crowd of people in our day who spend much of their time damning newspapers.

Again, in this effort to secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion, let us make it the avenue of religious information. If you would secure the press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit extend widest and highest Christian courtesies to the representatives of journalism. Give them easy chairs and plenty of room when they come to report occasions. For the most part they are gentlemen of education and refinement, graduates of colleges, with families to support by their literary craft, many of them weary with the push of a business that is precarious and fluctuating, each one of them the avenue of infomation to thousands of readers, their impression of the services to be the impression adopted by multitudes. They are connecting links between a sermon or a song or a prayer, and this great population that tramp up and down the streets day by day and year by year with their sorrows uncomforted and their sins unpardoned. Oh, the hundreds of thousands of people in our cities who never attend churches! Our cities are not so much preached to by ministers of religion as by reporters. Put all journalists into our prayers and sermons. Of all the hundred thousand sermons preached to-day there will not be three preached to journalists and probably not one. Of all the prayers offered for classes of men innumerable the prayers offered for the most potential class will be thought a preacher's idiosyncrasy. There are many journalists in our church memberships, but this world will never be brought to God until some revival of religion sweeps over the land and takes into the kingdom of God all editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen and newsboys. And if you have not faith enough to pray for that and toil for that you had better get out of our ranks and join the other side, for you are the unbelievers who make the wheels of the Lord's chariot drag heavily. The great final battle between truth and error, the Armageddon, I think, will not be fought with swords and shells and guns, but with pens—quill pens, steel pens, gold pens, fountain pens and before that the pens must be converted. The most divinely honored weapon of the past has been the pen, and the most divinely honored weapon of the future will be the pen—prophet's pen, and evangelist's pen and apostle's pen, followed by editor's pen and author's pen and reporter's pen. God save the pen! The wing of the Apocalyptic angel will be the printed page. The printing press will roll ahead of Christ's chariot to clear the way.

"But," some one might ask, "would you make Sunday newspapers also a re-enforcement?" I have learned to take things as they are. I would like to see the much scoffed at old Puritan Sabbaths come back again. I do not think the modern Sunday will turn out any better men and women than were your grandfathers and grandmothers under the old-fashioned Sunday. To say nothing of other results, Sunday newspapers are killing editors, reporters, compositors and pressmen. Every man, woman and child is entitled to twenty-four hours of nothing to do. If the newspapers put on another set of hands, that does not relieve the editorial and reportorial room of its cares and responsibilities. Our literary men die fast enough without killing them with Sunday work.

All things are possible with God, and my faith is up until nothing in the way of religious victory would surprise me. All the newspaper printing presses of the earth are going to be the Lord's, and telegraph and telephone and type will yet announce nations born in a day. The first book ever printed was the Bible, by Faust and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, in 1460, and that consecration of type to the Holy Scriptures was a prophecy of the great mission of printing for the evangelization of all the nations. The father of the American printing press was a clergyman, Rev. Jesse Glover, and that was a prophecy of the religious use that the gospel ministry in this country were to make of the types.

The tendency of criticism in the theological seminaries is to file off from our young men all the sharp points and make them too smooth for any kind of execution. What we want, all of us, is more point, less humdrum. If we say the right thing in the right way, the press will be glad and echo and re-echo it. Sunday-school teachers, reformers, young men and old men in the ministry, what we all want if we are to make the printing press an ally in Christian work is that which the reporter spoken of suggested—points, sharp points, memorable points. But if the thing be dead when uttered by living voice it will be a hundredfold more dead when it is laid out in cold type.

That Providence intends the profession of reporters to have a mighty share in the world's redemption is suggested by the fact that Paul and Christ took a reporter along with them, and he reported their addresses and their acts.

Luke was a reporter, and he wrote not only the book of Luke, but the Acts of the Apostles, and without that reporter's work we would have known nothing of the Pentecost, and nothing of Stephen's martyrdom, and nothing of Tabitha's resurrection, and nothing of the jailing and unjailing of Paul and Silas, and nothing of the shipwreck at Melita.

Strike out the reporter's work from the Bible, and you kill a large part of the New Testament. It makes me think that in the future of the kingdom of God the reporters are to bear a mighty part.

About twenty-five years ago a representative of an important New York newspaper took his seat in my Brooklyn church one Sunday night about five pews from the front of the pulpit. He took out pencil and reporter's pad, resolved to caricature the whole scene. When the music began, he began, and with his pencil he derided that, and then derided the prayer, and then derided the reading of the Scriptures, and then began to deride the sermon. But, he says, for some reason his hand began to tremble, and he, rallying himself, sharpened his pencil and started again, but broke down again and then put pencil and paper in his pocket and his head down on the front pew and began to pray. At the close of the service he came up and asked for the prayers of others, and gave his heart to God. And, though still engaged in newspaper work, he is an evangelist and hires a hall at his own expense and every Sunday afternoon preaches Jesus Christ to the people.

And the men of that profession are going to come in a body throughout the country. I know hundreds of them, and a more genial or highly educated class of men it would be hard to find, and, though the tendency of their profession may be toward skepticism, an organized common sense gospel invitation would fetch them to the front of all Christian endeavor.

Men of the pencil and pen in all departments, you need the help of the Christian religion. In the day when people want to get their newspapers at two cents, and are hoping for the time when they can get any of them at one cent, and as a consequence the attaches of the printing press are by the thousand ground under the cylinders, you want God to take care of you and your families.

Some of your best work is as much unappreciated as was Milton's "Paradise Lost," for which the author received $25, and the immortal poem "Hohenlinden" of Thomas Campbell when he first offered it for publication, and in the column called "Notices to Correspondents" appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing 'On Linden when the sun was low' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte."

O men of the pencil and pen, amid your unappreciated work you need encouragement, and you have it. Printers of all Christendom, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen, publishers and readers of that which is printed, resolve that you will not write, set up, edit, issue or read anything that debases body, mind or soul. In the name of God, by the laying on of the hands of faith and prayer, ordain the printing press for righteousness and liberty and salvation. All of us with some influence that will help in the right direction, let us put our hands to the work, imploring God to hasten the consummation. In a ship with hundreds of passengers approaching the South American coast the man on the lookout neglected his work, and in a few minutes the ship would have been dashed to ruin on the rocks. But a cricket on board the vessel that had made no sound all the voyage set up a shrill call at the smell of land, and the captain, knowing that habit of the insect, stopped the vessel in time to avoid an awful wreck. And so insignificant means may now do wonders, and the scratch of a pen may save the shipwreck of a soul.

Are you all ready for the signing of the contract, the league, the solemn treaty proposed between journalism and evangelism? Let it be a Christian marriage of the pulpit and the printing press. The ordination of the former on my head, the pen of the latter in my hand, it is appropriate that I publish the banns of such a marriage. Let them from this day be one in the magnificent work of the world's redemption.


CURES RHEUMATISM OR CATARRH IN A DAY. TREATMENT FREE.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) cures the worst cases by draining the poison out of the blood and bones. Aches and pains in the bones or joints, hot swollen muscles, swollen glands, sciatica, droppings in the throat, hawking, spitting or bad breath, impaired hearing, etc., all disappear promptly and permanently. B. B. B. cures through the blood where all else fails. B. B. B. makes blood pure and rich. Druggists, $1. Treatment free by writing Blood Balm Co., 31 Mitchell St., Atlanta Ga. Medicine sent prepaid. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given until cured. 3000 testimonials of cures by B. B. B., so don't give up hope, but try Blood Balm.


The best antidote for sorrow is steady employment.


The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.


Next to a kindly act is the appreciation thereof.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.


Hamburg taxes dogs according to size.


**Dyspepsia**

In its most aggravated form has been effectually cured with small doses of Crab Orchard Water.


Hamburg is headquarters for wild animals and zoo stock of all kinds.


**Wanted—At Once!**

Traveling salesmen with or without experience $60 00 and expenses. For particulars write Pocahontas Tobacco Works, Bedford City, Va.


The national debt of Norway amounts to about sixty millions of dollars.


Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.


As soon as a woman falls in love her complexion gets better.


## HELP FOR WOMEN

### WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.



There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


If modesty was the fool-killer, most women would die of old age.


**Best For the Bowels.**

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.


The only thing which would punish a woman worse than having to say what she believed would be having to believe what she said.


Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.


A minister doesn't have to know the marriage ceremony by heart, for if he forgets a word the woman can always prompt him.


**The Life Saver of Children**

is Hoxsie's Croup Cure in attacks of Croup, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Pneumonia. No opium to stupefy. 50 cts.


The world deals good-naturedly with the good-natured person.


## SICK HEADACHE

succumbs readily to the easy remedy to take

A natural medicinal water—concentrated. Aperient, laxative, tonic. A specific for all liver, kidney, stomach and bowel disorders. It cures—Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Constipation, Piles.

Crab Orchard Water is the most efficacious of the natural mineral waters; most convenient to take; most economical to buy.

The genuine is sold by all druggists with Crab Apple trade mark on every bottle.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.



# Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

To produce the best results in **fruit, vegetable** or **grain,** the fertilizer used must contain enough **Potash.** For particulars see our pamphlets. We send them free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

# Hedge Plants For Sale.

## PLANTS FOR 100 RODS OF FENCE FOR $5.

The cheapest and strongest fence made. We manufacture Iron Gates and Posts of all sizes and styles. Address

P. M. MISHLER, Hagerstown, Md.

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture: straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp EUREKA Mfg. Co., Dept. 9, East St. Louis, Ill.

**WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.**

For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make Money right at your home. Address all orders to The H. B. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS** WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 87—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

**DROPSY** NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

**IT PAYS** TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. B N U 18.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

# W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

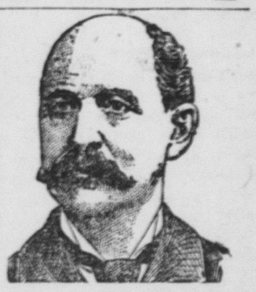
Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.



# WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

# LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Watch our next advertisement.

MY PICTURE

goes on every package of

## Lion Coffee.

Make sure that there is a lion head on every package before purchasing.

That tells you that it is genuine, and not a glazed coffee.

If you don't see my head on the package, don't buy it. If not at your grocer's try another store. All leading stores keep it.

## LION COFFEE

is now **the leader of them all,** and is used in millions of homes.

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
March 7, 1901.

## On to Success in 1901.

WE'VE made our mark in the past dozen years and we've sold all the way from 10,000 to 30,000 pairs of shoes a year, and we expect to sell more in 1901 than in any previous year.

Our plans are perfected.

We have formed connections with the best manufacturers in the country. From them we buy as cheap as any concern in the country, large or small.

We carry stocks that are unsurpassed anywhere.

We name prices that are seldom matched and rarely beaten.

We freely right every wrong—no sale is completed until you are satisfied.

**Mingle's** Shoe Store.

### CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Georges Valley, afternoon; Union, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall. 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2 30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 2.30 p. m., Spring Mills, 10 30 a. m.

Methodist—Sprucetown, 10 30 a. m.; Centre Hall 2.30 a. m.; Spring Mills, 7 p. m.

#### Marriage Licenses.

W. Harry Martin, Bellefonte, and Levicia McKinley, Milesburg.

Wm. F. Newman and Elsie M. Sheckler, Milesburg.

#### Brakeman Almost Beheaded.

While uncoupling cars at Jersey Shore Sunday evening Ray Douglas, a brakeman on the Beech Creek Branch of the New York Central Railroad, stumbled and fell headlong across the rails. His head was nearly severed from his body and he died instantly.

#### United Evangelical Conference.

The United Evangelical Conference convened at Red Lion, York county, today, Thursday. The body consists of one hundred and twenty-five ministers and as many delegates. Rev. W. W. Rhoads, and his delegate, Adam Zeigler, of Linden Hall, are in attendance.

#### Doubly Afflicted.

The family of George W. Keichline, of near Pine Grove Mills, is doubly afflicted. Last week Mrs. Keichline was taken to the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, for the purpose of having a cancerous growth removed, but she was compelled to return without having an operation performed. Her case was diagnosed as hopeless by the experts of that institution. Her husband, who is much worried over her condition, was a few days ago partially paralyzed, making the family doubly afflicted.

#### A Frightful Accident.

Wednesday afternoon of last week a few minutes before time for the men to quit work in Wagner's saw mill, in Sugar Valley, the circular "cut off" saw broke, the pieces flying in every direction. Albert Embich, one of the employes, was struck by the flying fragments of the broken saw and seriously injured. A gash several inches long was cut in his abdomen from which the bowels protruded. He was also cut on the legs in several places. Death ensued Wednesday evening. His age was twenty-seven years. He is survived by a wife and three children.

#### Captain David Irvin Dead.

Captain David Irvin died at the government Indian school in Michigan, of which he was superintendent. Capt. Irvin was well known in Centre county, where he has frequently visited. He was an officer in the regular army on the retired list, ill health forcing the relinquishment of his commission some years ago. For several years he was governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington. Captain Irvin was married to Miss Dell Duncan, sister of William P. Duncan, of Philipsburg, who survives him. Interment took place at the National Soldier's cemetery at Arlington, near Washington.

#### Sick up the Valley.

Mrs. Hetty Long of Linden, Hall who is in her eighty-third year, is seriously ill, she has been delirious for several days; her friends have become very much alarmed.

Last Wednesday morning John, the second child of John Fisher, of Bellefonte, came to visit his grandmother, Mrs Amanda Fisher at Boalsburg while his parents attended the Kaup-Leisher wedding at Renovo; following morning the child became quite ill and is now lying in a critical condition with spinal meningitis.

Mrs. Henry Zeigler of near Linden Hall, is ill with the grip. Her condition is such as to alarm her family.

### FIRE AT LINDEN HALL.

**Old Landmarks Destroyed—Grist Mill, Dwelling House, and Barn Entirely Wiped Out of Existence—Mrs. Keller's Store Building Badly Damaged.**

Linden Hall Tuesday morning had its first experience with the fiery elements for many years, and the damage done sums up to $8,000.

At six o'clock on that morning Philip D. Bradford discovered fire in the southwest corner of the large grist mill of J. Hale Ross. Immediate alarm was given and in a comparatively short time men from the surrounding country as well as Boalsburg, Oak Hall and Lemont put in an appearance. The flames however mocked their efforts to save the valuable mill property, and leaped with apparent joy to every part of the structure. The building was of stone, and it only took the flames a short time to reduce the interior wood work to ashes.

The large number of men who gathered, each with a bucket in hand, heroically set to work to save the new dwelling house of Mrs. J. W. Keller, which stood about forty or fifty feet distant. The intense heat of the burning mill ignited the dwelling and in an instant the whole exterior was a mass of flames. This house was occupied by Perry Cole.

During this time the attention of Robert McClellan was directed to his large stone barn which was in great danger, and a party of fire fighters went to take care of Mr. McClellan's interests. The front doors of the barn were open and these were closed for protection, but a spark had evidently previously alighted on the hay, and in a short time the barn was a seething mass of flames. The stock was all removed from their quarters, except two hogs and a lot of chickens.

The most heroic efforts were brought forth to save the store room and well stocked store of Mrs. J. W. Keller. Men worked like demons, and exposed themselves to great risk of life to protect the popular Linden Hall merchant and a victory over the flames was at last won. The building is one of those erected when lumber was more plentiful than at present and is built of rails laid flat on each other, making a solid frame of four inches. It was this peculiar construction of the building that enabled the flames to be baffled. Much of the weatherboarding was entirely burned off, the porch partly burned and broken down, windows broken from the heat and other damage done. A hole was cut through the ceiling to enable water to be rapidly taken to the second story. The damage done the stock was entirely from water and smoke.

ROBERT McCLELLAN'S LOSS.

On barn, $1800.00; insurance in the Centre Hall Company, $800 00. The contents of the barn were not insured; the loss as near as can be ascertained is as follows: Fourteen tons of hay, 175 bushels of wheat, 175 bushels of oats and barley, new binder, two horse wagon, new sleigh, buggy, straw and fodder, two hogs and lot of chickens.

The barn was a stone structure and was built by Lot Irvin in his palmy days. It was probably the most expensively finished barn in Central Pennsylvania. The interior was complete in every detail. Money was lavished in the construction of the stalls and mangers. To duplicate the barn today would mean the expenditure of four or five thousand dollars. It was an old structure, put well preserved.

J. H. ROSS' LOSS.

Mr. Ross' loss was, on mill $4000; insurance, $3000, in a millers' association. In stock Mr. Ross lost heavily. He was ready to ship a car of oats the following day, and also had on hand a car of wheat and one of corn and oats combined. The mill machinery was in good condition, having been completely remodeled by Mr. Meyer, the former owner. A number of customers had grists, varying in amount, at the mill, which will be a total loss to them.

MRS. KELLER'S LOSS.

Loss on dwelling house, $1800, insurance $1200. The loss on the store building and goods is fully covered by insurance in a cash company. The household goods were not insured, but were removed with comparatively little damage.

PERRY COLE'S LOSS.

The furniture of Perry Cole, who occupied the Keller residence, was insured. Most of the goods were removed, but the loss is considerable from rough handling. Mr. Cole went to work in the mountains for the Linden Hall Lumber Company early in the morning, and did not know of his ill luck until night.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed it was caused by an overheated pulley. John Diehl, the miller, operated the mill until twelve o'clock the previous night, but the power was furnished by water. The point at which the fire was first seen was in the opposite corner from the office, which would indicate that the fire was not caused by the office stove. Entrance to the mill was impossible at any time after the fire was discovered, which accounts for the mill books being burned.

#### Transfer of Real Estate.

Wm. Colyer, et ux, to Geo. R. Meiss dated Feb. 25, 1901, 10 acres and 8 perches in Potter for $1500.

### NEW FIRM.

**Messrs. R. D. Foreman and Wm. Floray Succeed G. W. Ocker.**

The firm of R. D. Foreman and Wm. Floray succeed G. W. Ocker as grain merchants and coal dealers, at the Centre Hall station. The new firm is in business for business and those who have occasion to deal with them will find them honorable in all their dealings.

The grain house and coal yards were purchased some time ago by G. W. Ocker from Wm. Colyer. The present firm is doing business under a lease from Mr. Ocker. Success to the new firm.

#### Attention Comrades.

There will be a meeting of Samuel Shannon Post, No. 282, G. A. R., at Centre Hall, on Saturday, March 16, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A place of meeting will be secured for the occasion.

#### Burglars.

Burglars gained an entrance into the Milesburg railroad passenger station early Wednesday morning, and by the use of nitro glycerine the outside lining of the safe was blown off. The inside casing was unharmed, and the burglars left the place without profit. A set of blacksmith tools were found in the station which had been stolen from a local shop.

#### Hicks for March.

The month opened with cold and clearing in western regions. From the 2nd to 5th there will be a sharp change to colder. A blizzard of no mean proportion will likely touch the 6th and 7th. A regular storm period will issue 9th to 13th, with the 15th to 17th as the reactionary period. The greatest storm period of the month will be that of the 19th to 25th. Snow, sleet and a general blizzard will wind up the turmoil. The last storm period is from the 26th to 29th, and the month closes fair and cold.

#### Lamp Explodes.

W. S. Musser, proprietor of the Musser House, Millheim, had an experience which was rather serious, but might have been infinitely worse. Mr. Musser Monday evening was filling a gasoline lamp which exploded and badly burned one of his arms. The cloth on the dining room table ignited and for a time it looked as though the Musser House would go up in smoke. The presence of mind of those in the house prevented a catastrophe. The damage done by the explosion was comparatively light, except the serious burns.

#### Bad Roads.

Many portions of the public roads in Penns Valley were impassable the latter part of last week. In places the snow had been packed solidly for a depth of two to four feet, and horses and sleds passed over it without trouble for weeks, but the warm weather softened the crusted surface and things were different. The snow banks became a veritable pile of slush in which horses floundered and swamped, and in many instances had to be unhitched from the sled or wagon to enable extrication. West of the Old Fort broad wheeled wagons were brought into use to open the roads. It will require considerable money and time to get the roads in passable condition.

#### Numbers of Fish Dying.

The Sportsmen's League recently sent Prof. Surface, at State College, a few fish which had been taken dead from the streams near Bellefonte, stating that there were great numbers of the fish dying, and asking him what was the matter. Prof. Surface found on a microscopic examination, that there was a great number of parasites in the gills of the fish, that the gills were greatly inflamed, and that a quantity of fine parasites of a black foreign substance had gathered on the inflamed tissue. He thinks that the parasites are the original cause, producing the inflammation which in turn has allowed the foreign matter to gather, and thus prevented the gills from performing their proper function, so that the fish have really asphyxiated. Just what the conditions of the streams are to have caused all this, Prof. Surface cannot tell without visiting the stream, which he hopes to do.

#### Load of "Medicine."

Tuesday of last week, says a Millheim correspondent of the Daily News, Samuel Stackey Brown, the proprietor of the Duncan House at Milroy, was in town. He was accompanied by W. Brown McNitt and Wm. Coldren. The party had been to Woodward to see Noah Eby, the distiller, and had on their sled five barrels of "Eby's Best, with not a cross word in any of the barrels." McNitt said that the barrels contained medicine for the grippe, and Stackey and Coldren said likewise. The team of mules they were driving stalled in front of the National hotel, and they hired a team of horses from Homan and Shaffer to assist the mules to pull this wonderful medicine to the Old Fort as the sledding was poor. Stackey was in his usual good humor and made things lively for a short time, and called all the boys in and set up the cigars, etc. The many friends of Col. A. R. McMonigal were disappointed because he was not with the crowd.

#### Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, wishes you to sit for photos Friday of this week at his gallery at Centre Hall.

#### Mrs. Keller Gives Thanks.

Mrs. J. W. Keller, merchant at Linden Hall, offers her thanks to all who so kindly assisted her in preserving her property during the destructive fire Tuesday morning.

#### New Shoe Department.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of M. Fauble & Son in this issue of the Reporter, who have added to their line of clothing and gents' furnishing goods a full line of shoes.

#### Deaths in Nearby Counties

Snyder—Mrs. J. G. Hornberger, daughter of Rev. J. K. Snyder, in Perry township, aged fifty-six years. In McAlisterville, Edward G. Snyder, of typhoid fever, aged twenty-five years. James Smith, Sr., of Benfer, aged almost eighty-nine years.

#### Death of a Child.

William H., the three-year-old son of Boyce Hoover, whose remains were brought to Boalsburg from Altoona last Friday, was buried Sunday afternoon from the home of Wm Hoover, at Shingletown. Interment in the Branch cemetery.

#### McClures Magazine for March.

The March issue of McClure's Magazine is one of notable value, a value at once timely and permanent. The leading feature is a character study of Edward VII., written by the man in America most competent for the task, George W. Smalley, the correspondent of the London Times.

#### M. V. Andrews in Trouble.

M. V. Andrews, of Montandon, was arrested at Altoona recently for passing a worthless check at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg. He had a $200 check cashed at the store of L. W. Cook, in Altoona, to settle the Pittsburg case; then he employed an attorney to bring a $20,000 damage suit against the hotel people for false imprisonment. And now the $200 check is said to be worthless.

#### Approaching Sales.

Mrs. J. B. Royer, near Centre Hill, live stock and farm implements, on Tuesday, March 12, at one o'clock.

Saturday, March 16, at one o'clock, one mile south of Spring Mills, farm stock and implements of Wm. Blouser.

Monday, March 18, at 9 a. m., one mile south of Linden Hall, at the residence of Ezra Tressler, a fine lot of Shorthorn cattle and implements.

#### The Trusts and the Wage Earners of Penns.

Important news of interest to every employe and employer of labor will be published in the Philadelphia North American, beginning with Monday, March 4, and continuing daily for several days. These articles deal with matters which affect every man's pocket-book, and will be of vital interest to a liberty-loving public. Every one will be discussing these news articles. Every one should read them.

#### Business Stand for Sale.

W. W. Boob, of Centre Hall, offers for sale his private residence, business place, and established retail carriage and wagon hardware trade. This is a first-class stand for any one wanting to carry a general line of hardware in addition to the above. The established trade in bicycles, plumbing supplies, etc., will be included in the deal. The location is the best to be had in the town. Satisfactory reason will be given for selling. This will be a good opportunity for a hustler who will act quick.

#### Hungry Wolves Raid a Town.

Three gaunt wolves, driven from the mountains by hunger, descended upon the town of Rockwood, Somerset county, last Thursday and attacked a team of horses standing in front of Miller's general store. John Buckman, a hotel proprietor, drove the animals away by using a club. One of the wolves was brained, another was shot and the third escaped. They were the first wolves that have been seen in that section of the state for many years.

#### Public Sale.

Leonard Rhone, of Centre Hall, will sell at his residence, Rhoneymede, three miles west of Old Fort, ninety head of live stock, embracing Morgan and French Coach horses and colts, Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine, also farm implements. While these animals have not been registered they have been bred from registered sires for three and four generations. A rare opportunity to buy well bred stock. Sale begins at 10 a. m., March 29th, 1901.

### SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

#### Mileage Tickets Reduced.

One thousand mile tickets, good over the whole system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, including the State of Florida, and sold at $25 00, previously sold in Florida at $30.00, and are honored between Washington and Richmond, and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company between Baltimore and Portsmouth, over "Bay Line."

The Reporter $1.00 per year.

Pinehurst And Southern Pines, N. C. Improved Through Pullman Service via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is now operating through drawing-room sleeping cars from New York to Southern Pines and Washington to Pinehurst, N. C. These famous health and pleasure resorts are model New England towns nestled among the pine-clad sand hills of North Carolina, only eighteen hours from New York City. The finest and largest hotels in the State, with numerous private cottages and first-class boarding houses. Every variety of out door sports, with the finest eighteen hole golf links in the south. Trains leave New York, 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 12:10 A. M. and 12:55 P. M., and Washington 8:35 A. M. and 6:55 P. M. For information and tickets address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

E. C. Nearhood and family, of Bellefonte, were in Centre Hall Sunday.

Cornelius Brungart, of Eastville, Sugar Valley, died at his home Wednesday of pneumonia.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Only one sleigh left. If you want a bargain call at once. W. W. BOOB.

## The Star!

GEO. O. BENNER, . . Prop.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

We have a few things that we wish to call your attention to again, in which we know you are interested and of which we know you will save money by buying of us. Here are a few of them:

American washing machine, $3.50
Enterprise clothes wringer, a good one, $2.25
Glass wash board, 35 cts.
Chain pumps, complete, and all supplies, price right.
Building paper per roll, 50 cts
Tar paper, No. 2 and 3, price right.
Cross-cut saw, complete, 5½ ft. cut, $1.25.
Clothes basket, dirt cheap, 25 cts.
Cant-hook handles, 20 cts.
Arbuckles coffee, 2 lbs. for 25 cts.
Banner lye, 10 cts.
Choice pickles per doz., 6 cts.
"Snow Flake" flour, 50 lb. sack, $1.60.
Fresh corn meal, 12 " 25 cts.
Salt fish in pails and ¼ bbls., price right.
Florida oranges and California lemons.

Potatoes Wanted.

THE STAR.

## CLEARING SALE!

Beginning with March 1st and closing with March 23rd I offer one-fourth off on all Winter Goods, as follows:

Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, Woolen Hose, Mittens, Gloves, Men's and Boys' Caps, Men's Jersey and Wool Shirts, Duck Coats, Children's Coats, Hoods and Capes, Horse and Bed Blankets, Plush Lap Robes, Felt Boot Combinations, Lumbermen's Gums, BUCKLE ARTICS, WOMEN'S WARM LINED SHOES & SLIPPERS.

A small lot of Men's and Boys' Storm Coats at ONE-THIRD OFF—a bargain.

In addition we have a lot of odds and ends in Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes and Rubbers, which must go regardless of cost.

S. M Swartz, Tusseyville.

### Public Sale Register.

MARCH 12—Mrs. J. B Royer near Centre Hill; farm stock and implements.

MARCH 16 Saturday.—Wm. H. Blauser, one mile south of Spring Mills, at 1 p. m., farm stock and implements.

MARCH 18—Ezra Tressler, one mile south of Linden Hall, at 9 a. m.; all his farm stock and implements

MARCH 20—John Wolf, Rebersburg, farm stock, implements and household goods. All implements and stock on farm.

MARCH 21, Thursday, David Bohn, two miles south of Boalsburg, on the Sparr farm, eight horses, nine cows, 14 head of young stock, hogs and farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock.

John F. Breon—March 21, Spring Mills; farm stock, implements, etc.

MARCH 22—Mrs M. B. Richards, Centre Hall, at 1 o'clock; household goods.

MARCH 23 G. W. Ocker, Centre Hall, 1 p. m.; household goods.

MARCH 25—Speer Burrell, one mile east of Penn Hall, 10 a. m.; farm stock and implements and steam cooker.

MARCH 26—John C. Bible, at Stone Mill, 10 a. m. farm stock, implements, etc.

FEBRUARY 28 Thursday, at Potters Mills, at the residence of John Harper, one cow, and household goods.

MARCH 28, Thursday.—Mrs. John Showers, about 2 1-2 miles west of Centre Hall, at 1 p. m., farm stock and implements.

MARCH 29—Leonard Rhone, three miles west of Old Fort, at 10 a. m.; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and farm implements

MARCH 30, Saturday, at 1 p. m., Centre Hall, at the residence of J. W. Wolf, one fine Jersey cow, household goods, etc.

APRIL 1, at 12 o'clock, Rebecca Cummings and A. J. Cummings, adm'r., 2½ miles east of Linden Hall; farm stock and implements.

APRIL 2—At 10 a. m. 1¼ miles east of Centre Hill, on the Bernard Wagner farm, the personal property of the late A. E. Meyer. Edward Sellers, Administrator; 6 work horses, 26 head head of cattle, 40 fine sheep, lot of hogs and farm implements.

APRIL 6, Saturday, 12 o'clock, ¾ mile south of Colyer, the personal property of David E. Young, deceased horses, cows, implements and household goods. David F. and Maggie E. Young, Executors.

We are adding a

Men's and Boys' SHOE DEPARTMENT

TO OUR

CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods STORE.

Watch for Announcement.

We intend making this the best shoe store for men and boys

IN CENTRE COUNTY.

It will give you an opportunity to save money and also give us a chance to make this the largest, the best and the most popular MEN'S STORE in Central Pennsylvania. You know we do nothing by HALVES; everything will be FIRST-CLASS. SEE US IS ALL WE ASK.

New Spring Clothing and Gents' Wear of Every Description

are arriving DAILY. Stock not complete yet by any means, but enough of the choice new things are already here to tempt you to an early purchase. It will be much to your advantage to give us a call whether you buy or not.

See and Judge for Yourself.

M. FAUBLE & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.